The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.—Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1887. No. 6.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Ltn'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B.C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for	25 cts
If paid in advance, one year for	$10 00
" " " 12 months	5 00
" " " Three months	2 00
Mailed to and part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, daily, per annum	10 00

Subscribers by the week will oblige by paying the collector promptly.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:

One year, postage paid	$1 00
Six months " "	1 25

Subscription price strictly in advance.

When sending money, letters should be registered to ensure safety. Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Ltd.,
Victoria, B. C.

Advertising Rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than 25.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character, that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—published as the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the terms of which to be specified at the time of ordering publication to be inserted at the time of ordering advertisement: More than two days and not more than one week, 20 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents. More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents. Notices inserted amongst City and Province items will be charged 15 cents per line for each insertion for less than one Week; for a period not exceeding two weeks, 75 cents per line, and for one month $1.25.

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Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertising Rates for the Weekly Times:

THE WEEKLY TIMES enjoys the largest circulation in British Columbia, and is the medium for advertising medium. Those who have lateral the matter will cheerfully endorse this statement. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at rates which can be ascertained on application at the office.

A special discount will be made to long term advertisers, on both daily and weekly editions.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Established 1869. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day.
July19 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE.
FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee,
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C.
Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sept

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
WM. McKEON & SON, Prop's.
American plan. Is the most desirable first-class hotel in the city. Terms moderate.

THE OCCIDENTAL.
JOSEPH BAYLEY, Prop.
The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Express steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. Railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fireproof building. Imported Elisburn and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. sep16 ly

THE GORDON HOTEL.
ROBERT McDERMOTT, Props.
Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. Heordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

THE COLONIST HOTEL.
BEACON HILL.
Lovely scenery! beautiful surroundings! A pleasant and healthful summer resort, overlooking Juan de Fuca Straits, and only one-mile from the Postoffice, Victoria. Families can be provided with suites of room at moderate charges. A first class Cook has just been engaged. Telephone call 547. may22

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
JOHN BERRYMAN, Prop.,
Board and Lodging, per week $5.50 and $6.
Board, per week $4.50
Beds, per night 50cts
The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Southeast corner Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria. sep16

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,
MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's.
Corner Carrall and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B.C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE.
JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.,
Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B.C.
Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is universally as a Caterer. dec21

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE.
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN RANKIN, Proprietor.
jan12 3m

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.
sept1 ly J. P. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept22 3m

RESTAURANTS.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT.
F. DAVIS, Proprietor.
Yates street, bet. Government and Broad st'ets.
Open day and night. First-class in every respect. Everything in season. Give us a call. Meals from 15 cents upwards. sept8

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS
Langley street, Victoria, B. C. D. M. EBERTS. W. J. TAYLOR.

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. HALL & HALL,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.
☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin. ☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear.
J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M. | F. W. HALL, M. D., C.M.
OFFICE—Theater Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Persons, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—Forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 15 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or ten lines, $1 per week. Ten cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A live active canvasser for city business; good; favorable terms offered. Apply by letter to Box 1, Times office. No 23. 214 tf

WANTED.—Immediately, a Nurse; also two Cooks, two Waitresses and Chamber maids; Four girls for general housework. Two Farm hands. PICKERING & Co. Jan 12-1w

WANTED.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 1st of February for Slashing and Grubbing 10 acres of timber land on James Island. R. WILLIAMS View & Gort., Street Jan 10 td

WANTED.—A girl to do general housework in a small family; no children. Apply at the Times office. jan8 6t

PRINTERS.—Wanted, situation by a young man as Jobbing or News Comp. Quick and clean. Good references. Address T. Kerr, Glacier Hotel, Beck's Mountain, Glacier, B.C. jan5 3t

IF YOU WANT Domestics, Farm hands, Lumbermen, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, etc., or any kind of labour done, call at the B. C. E. Bureau, PICKERING & Co., Fort St. Telephone 21. oc 28

WANTED—By a respectable young man, a situation in a warehouse or a store; or in any other similar capacity. First-class references and security if required. Address T. W., Times Office. ja5-2w

LOST AND FOUND.

BLACK AND TAN ENGLISH TERRIER. Answers to the name of Billy. A reward will be given by returning the same to the Pioneer Store, corner Discovery and Store sts. jan

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," Times office.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the first FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
sep 1-ly WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMPERANCE HALL every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

EDUCATIONAL.

CORRIG SCHOOL.
A PRIVATE AND HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL
For young gentlemen. Will re-open on Monday, January 10th, 1887. Full staff of Instructors. Four vacancies for Boarders. dec 21-mo

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
H. J. CAMPBELL, B. A.,
Private tuition for candidates preparing for examination. Kane street, next above Blanchard. jan7

MUSICAL.

HERR HEINRICH BOHRER,
PROFESSOR OF PIANO,
From Montreal, has arrived, and will reside for a permanency in Victoria. For terms, etc., address Hotel Driard, where he may be seen daily. dec23

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured, $700,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent,
Bastion street, Victoria, B.C. nov3 1y

MERCHANTS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
MERCHANTS.
H. C. Bagnall & Co.
23 FENCHURCH STREET
LONDON E.C. Wharf street, Victoria.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON,
GROCER,
Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Oysters in fine family groceries of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice tea and coffee.

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Ltd)
ROME INDUSTRY,
Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc. ANDREW GRAY, Manager.
W. F. BULLEN, Secretary.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shippers supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call, 126.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. DUckETT,
TRUCK AND DRAYMAN,
Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons', Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Apr 3-1mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A PAYING BUSINESS
In New Westminster, B.C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished. Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling: old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july14

MEDICAL.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street, over Grimell's grocery store. m 19

ANYONE can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only $ne per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 25c. Just think of it! this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address
ADVERTISER MILES, Business Manager,
jan 12 D&W STANSTEAD, P. Q.

Gems of British Columbia.

Ladies who have had their children's photographs taken at Mrs. R Maynard's Studio during last year, 1886, and have not received one of her yearly gems through the mail or otherwise, can do so by calling at the studio, Douglas street.*

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Prof. Fream on the Great Northwest and British Columbia.

The Fraser River Lands—A Coigne of Vantage—Native Herbage.

Professor Fream has concluded his series of articles on the agricultural systems of Canada by a treatment of the agriculture of the Northwest and British Columbia. His articles appeared in the Mark Lane *Express*, and attracted considerable attention. Concerning the Northwest, the Professor compares its area of 431,000 square miles—an area greater than that of France and the whole of the German empire combined—with the scanty 58,187 square miles in England and Wales, and the 121,115 square miles in the whole British Isles. In the population of Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, the increase in four years has been 85 per cent., though the whole Northwest Territories—exclusive i. e. of Manitoba—can boast of only 80,000 people, a population less than that of any one of a score of towns in the Old Country. Of Northwest agriculture Prof. Fream says:

"It seems not improbable that, in the course of a few more years' development the great Northwest will evolve three belts or zones, running in the main north and south, and characterised, the most westerly by the cattle ranches, the middle one extending from the frontier of Alberta to the city of Regina as a sheep-raising country, and the eastern one sweeping from Regina to Winnipeg as the district of the prairie wheat fields. That, with these dominant types of agriculture in each zone, mixed farming will nevertheless become more prominent than it now is, is more than a certainty—it is a necessity. The meteorology of

THE NORTHWEST

has yet to be written, for no sufficiently lengthy records at present exist. Great annual and diurnal variations of temperature undoubtedly occur, and in the course of last year at Regina the thermometer registered as low as 58° below, and as high as 106° above, reading which mean extreme cold and extreme heat. The dryness of the atmosphere in those regions deprives the winter cold of much of its unpleasantness, and the fact that the thermometer remains for months well below 32° is incompatible with the chilly, uncomfortable feeling so commonly experienced in this country when the mercury is continuously bobbing up and down within a degree or two of freezing point. Last summer considerable drought was experienced in the wheat fields of the Regina region, and this suggests the desirability of the prairie farmers turning their attention to the subject of water conservation and irrigation, which, I believe, will in their case not be associated with any very formidable obstacles. Nor will they neglect what I have elsewhere and more than once urged—the planting of belts of trees. Of the agriculture of

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Prof. Fream rightly says it belongs to the future. All the natural features of the province—its maritime position, the splendid serried rampart formed by the Rockies on its landward side, its innumerable streams, its smiling valleys, its mild, seaborn breezes, its genial and equable climate—point to a capacity for development unsurpassed in any other part of the Dominion. British Columbia will reproduce the sunny vineyards and peach orchards of Southern Ontario, the far-famed apple orchards of Nova Scotia, the dairy homesteads of Quebec and Ontario, the wheat fields of the Prairie, and the ranches of Alberta. In so young and sparsely populated a country it is impossible for any great agricultural development to have yet made itself apparent, but quick eyes have not been long in discerning many a coigne of vantage. The

HILLS AND BOTTOM LANDS

along the Fraser River afford grazing of so excellent a character that the valley is becoming dotted with settlements, around which cattle and horses are thriving upon the native herbage. In the estuary of Fraser there is an extensive area of flat land, which apparently possesses all the capabilities of the dyke lands of Nova Scotia. It is probably as large as the whole of my own, after acquiring two or three years' experience in various parts of Canada, have finally settled down near New Westminster, at the mouth of the Fraser. * * * The completion of the great interoceanic railway has swept away for ever the ban of isolation under which this fair section of Her Majesty's dominions has been compelled to pass the days of its infancy. The development of its agricultural and mining industries, the exploitation of its forests and its fisheries, are now rendered both possible and practicable, and how profound and effective will be the result no man can say, for the present time, British Columbia is

THE DARK HORSE OF THE DOMINION.

But Professor Fream cannot conclude his series of articles without some special reference to that splendid artery of communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the completion of which a year ago, he points out, all the world wondered. He says: The Canadian Pacific is a pioneer railway, by which I mean that it was not dragged into existence by the imperative demands of centres of population requiring railway facilities, but that it went forth boldly into the wilderness, and laid down a path along which the toiling ants of the human race may find their way to almost illimitable fields of profitable industry. In the development of Canadian agriculture the railway has taken a prominent part. It originally held, adjacent to the line, about fifteen million acres of farming land, much of which has passed into the hands of settlers. At various points it has established grain elevators, and it has offered, and continues to offer, the best facilities at its disposal for the transport eastward of the agricultural produce of the west. As the main overland artery, the line has been tapped at various localities, and will in the future be debouched upon at still more, by subsidiary railway lines, the effect of which will be to open up many fertile tracts of land, the cultivation of which will yet constitute a powerful factor in the sources of the world's food supply. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway has done more to consolidate the federation of the Provinces of Dominion than could a hundred Acts of Parliament, and, as a great Imperial route between east and west, it possesses a commercial and strategic importance the significance of which has hardly yet been fully appreciated by those whom it most concerns.

THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—You will confer a favor on the public—especially the trading and mercantile portion—by stating through the column of your valuable and widely circulated journal, whether it is a compulsory rule imposed upon us since the turning over of the Dominion telegraph service in this province to the C. P. R. R. Company, to send all our business east over that line from New Westminster? I was informed the other day, by the manager of the office in this city, that he had no option in the matter; and that whether it was to my liking or not he had no alternative but to send cable, and eastern business over the Canadian line. Under protest I handed in messages to these points via the Canadian Pacific service. Two days after I had occasion to wire the same Montreal house. I sent my message by mail across the Sound to be dispatched by the W. U. line, and by the same route received a reply before the messages via the Canadian line reached their destination. The allegation is now made that the breaks in the C. P. R. line, caused by the late severe weather, prostrated their service. I am farther credibly informed that the break in the W. U. line lasted for only three days after the snow fall and sleet storms, and that the line was in perfect working order to the boundary, while that of the Canadian Pacific was incapacitated for days. The foregoing facts are pregnant with importance to the commercial community and others of this city. If monopolies are to control the telegraph, fuel, transportation and all that goes to constitute a live, enterprising, energetic, commercial and shipping city, then Victoria may at once bid good bye to the hope of her ever attaining to anything beyond the status of a small trading village. IMPORTER AND EXPORTER.

[NOTE—We refer our correspondent to the telegraph officials in this city and New Westminster for a solution of his problems. None will doubt the injury to the business of any city monopolies invariably cause. So far as the telegraph service is concerned the only hope of a remedy is the laying of an independent cable across the straits there to connect with the W. U. system.—ED.]

SUGAR MAKING.

A New Departure in the Refining and Making Process.

The prevailing low prices of sugar in the United States, and its effect upon the Southern planters has started an agitation which is likely to be far-reaching in results. The competition of beet sugar has rendered cane sugar-growing so much less profitable that at a recent meeting of the sugar growers of St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, some interesting figures and facts were given out, going to show that a change is necessary, and pointing to the direction in which the change could be successfully made. The plan in brief is to divorce the growing of sugar-cane from the manufacturing branch of the trade. At present the raising of sugar is in the hands of large planters who grow the cane as well as possess machinery for grinding and boiling the product. Small farmers are thus not able to share in the industry. A central factory system was proposed at the meeting which would provide for a general handling of all cane on a sort of co-operative principle. The New Orleans *Picayune*, in commenting on the plan, does not appear to be greatly impressed. It suggests cold storage warehouses in which the cane could be deposited until ready for working. Warehouse receipts could then be issued which could be made transferable and pass at their face value. In addition to the warehouse, of course, the factory would contain the latest improved machinery for converting the product. The result will be a concentration of the industry accompanied by a considerable cheapening of the finished product, which would enable the sugar planters of Louisiana to compete with the best root product. These are in brief the suggestions made by the *Picayune*. Some figures submitted to a central factory system show a considerable profit over the present system, which is universally admitted to be no longer possible with profit. No figures, of course, are as yet available as to the cost of the system proposed by the *Picayune*. The probable effect upon the sugar industry as stated above no doubt would be very great.

Women at the Polls.

The women voters of the city turned out yesterday in full force to vote for the men of their choice. They took as much interest in the contest, in many respects, as did the lords of creation. Their behavior in Victoria was in marked contrast to that of their fair sisters in Toronto, if the following, taken from the *Globe*, is to be relied upon: "All day yesterday (Monday, 4th inst.,) women were to be seen hustling to the polls. Many, however, when they got to the booths found they could not vote for some technical reasons. Many of these disappointed ladies besieged City Clerk Blevins, and the old gentleman had a hard time of it. One lady entered the City Clerk's office, and getting the ear of one of the clerks for a moment, said: "Just turn up your assessment books, young man, and see why I haven't a vote. Now be quick about it. I have been paying taxes for years, and its a funny thing if I haven't a vote." The clerk turned up the assessment given by the lady, and, after scrutinizing it for a moment, asked in a somewhat bashful manner, "Excuse me, are you Miss or Mrs.?" "Well, I am Miss ——," replied the would-be voter. "The fault is not ours," said the clerk, "the assessor has not given it in the rolls whether you are a spinster or a widow. I suppose he did not like to ask you about it." The lady's eyes flashed; she glanced at her companion who accompanied her, and spoke after this fashion: "That is the meanest excuse I ever heard; I think it is a mean, dirty shame that I haven't a vote after all the bother I have been put to. I wanted to vote for Mayor Howland because I would just love to see him elected." With this the lady and her companion left, the former disgusted with her short career in municipal politics.

Mr. Landry, M. P. for Kent, N. B., is named as successor to the Hon. John Costigan in the Dominion Cabinet.

The members of the Quebec Cabinet have returned to the ancient capital from their holidays.

Lieut.-Col. Arthurs, a well known Torontonian, is dead. The deceased distinguished himself during the Ridgeway Fenian raid in 1866.

Gosnell's Sugar-Cured Hams are now ready at his store, corner Cormorant and Douglas street.

TRADE NOTES.

What has been Done in the United States During the Past Year.

In Portland a large increase is reported in the wholesale trade of the city for the year, amounting in the aggregate to about 20 per cent. This does not look as if the Webfoot capital was losing its trade; nor is it likely to do so. The year 1883 was regarded as the boom year for Portland, when the business turned over was estimated at $53,000,000. The volume of business for 1886 is placed at $50,400,000. The outlook for 1887 is stated to be bright, and the business done is expected to show an increase of 50 per cent. over that of 1886.

The milling interest of Portland is likewise looking up. There are now three mills in and close to that city. There are two in Portland and one at Albina. The total out put of these for the 300 days they worked was 405,000 lbs., valued by the same route received a reply before the messages via the Canadian line reached their destination. The allegation is now made that the breaks in the C. P. R. line, caused by the late severe weather, prostrated their service. I am farther credibly informed that the break in the W. U. line lasted for only three days after the snow fall and sleet storms, and that the line was in perfect working order to the boundary, while that of the Canadian Pacific was incapacitated for days. The foregoing facts are pregnant with importance to the commercial community and others of this city. If monopolies are to control the telegraph, fuel, transportation and all that goes to constitute a live, enterprising, energetic, commercial and shipping city, then Victoria may at once bid good bye to the hope of her ever attaining to anything beyond the status of a small trading village. IMPORTER AND EXPORTER.

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What has been Done in the United States During the Past Year.

In Portland a large increase is reported in the wholesale trade of the city for the year, amounting in the aggregate to about 20 per cent. This does not look as if the Webfoot capital was losing its trade; nor is it likely to do so. The year 1883 was regarded as the boom year for Portland, when the business turned over was estimated at $53,000,000. The volume of business for 1886 is placed at $50,400,000. The outlook for 1887 is stated to be bright, and the business done is expected to show an increase of 50 per cent. over that of 1886.

The milling interest of Portland is likewise looking up. There are now three mills in and close to that city. There are two in Portland and one at Albina. The total out put of these for the 300 days they worked was 405,000 lbs., valued at $3.75 per barrel, in the gross amounting to $1,545,000. The officers of these mills report a large and increasing demand for the flour, which now goes in all directions, principally to Europe, although British Columbia, Puget Sound and other parts of the Pacific Coast consume large quantities of it. There is room in Portland for several flouring mills of large capacity.

The exports of the United States for the year 1885 amounting in the gross to $702,190,541 and the imports to $659,318,637.

Cal fornia's available wheat surplus still for export amounts to 9,600,000 bushels. Last year's crop is placed at 34,000,000 bushels. Of that quantity in the neighborhood of 12,000,000 bushels have already been shipped.

During 1885 Canada packed 30,106 cans of tomatoes, which in 1886 had increased to 66,735 cases of two dozen each. The total pack of the United States and Canada is estimated at 3,000,000 cases.

Ottawa is the center of the Canadian industry. More lumber was sold and exported from Ottawa to the United States during the first quarter of the current year than ever before during the same period in its history. The cut this season will be fully up to if not in excess of the average. The total amount of lumber manufactured by the Ottawa mills during the past season is placed at 288,000,000 feet. The principal destinations of the consignments sent from Ottawa to the United States were Burlington, Albany, New York and Boston. A large proportion, however, of the lumber sent to the United States has been exported from thence to South America, the West Indies and Africa. The square timber trade which at one time was so largely carried on along the tributaries of the Ottawa river has been almost entirely abandoned, nothing having been done in that way during the past year.

According to the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, there can now be no question as to the shortage of the Canadian and American make of cheese this year, as compared with that of the past two seasons. Stocks in Montreal are light to what they are usually at this season of the year, being estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000 boxes.

Substitute for Hanging.

Senator McMillan, of New York, has written a letter to the state commission appointed to report to the Legislature a more humane and scientific method than hanging of carrying out the death sentence upon condemned criminals. He says: The principal objection to the present method is that it is primitive in its origin and barbarous in its effect; it lacks every element of exactness and precision. All things combine to make hanging by the neck most brutal. The thought of it is absolutely abhorrent to the humane nature of mankind. Senator McMillan heartily favors the application of electricity, because it is simple, sure, and painless. He suggests that the places of carrying out the sentence of death be limited to Auburn and Sing Sing, and that as soon as the sentence is pronounced the condemned be taken to the prison selected, and there confined instead of in the county jail. This, he said, would be of sufficient gravity to maintain all the terrors of the present method. He adds: "These executions could take place in a room set apart for the purpose with no appliances save that of a chair, with the hand rest of each arm properly connected with an electric machine, in which the condemned might be seated and the connection made by strapping a hand to the hand rest of each arm of the chair. There can be no difficulty in procuring a current of electricity of sufficient strength to paralyze the muscles of the heart by this method. Indeed, the current that is used in this city for electric lighting purposes is of sufficient strength to absolutely dismember the body of any human being; but a current of electricity of sufficient strength to cause instantaneous death, by passing from hand to hand through the heart, will not mark the body in the least."

Divorces in Canada.

Neither the United States or Great Britain enjoy a monopoly in the divorce line. The Canada *Gazette* contains no less than half a dozen notices of applicants for divorce at the next session of parliament. These are: Susan Ash of Montreal, from her husband Wm. Manton, who has obtained a divorce in the United States; Dame Marie Louis Noel, from her husband Robert L. Johnson, Sherbrooke, Que.; Fanny Margaret Riddell, Beauceville, Que., from Dr. George Field Herchmer; Elizabeth Virginia Duggan, nee Tuckett, from her husband John Duggan, solicitor, formerly of Hamilton; John Monteith of Rosseau, Ont., telegrapher, from his wife Mary Ann; Dr. Wm. Arthur Lavell, Smith's Falls, Ont., for a bill declaring a marriage ceremony between him and Ada Mary Caton, formerly of Newburgh, Ont., void because both parties gave false names, or, in the alternative, for a divorce from his wife. Desertion and adultery are the reasons given in every case except the first, in which desertion alone is alleged.

A LAY OF THE CANDIDATES.

Gally the candidates
Who has got there,
Smiles as he walks about,
Head up in air.

Sadly the other chap
Goes to the hole,
Pulls it in after him,
Mournful his soul.

New Westminster Election.

In St. Patrick's ward councillors elect are D. S. Curtis and J. G. Jaques; St. Andrew's ward, John Reid and W. A. Duncan. The contest was close.

The Rothschild syndicate refuse further Russian loans.

Heavy Insurance.

It is reported that considerable litigation concerning the payment of the policies of insurance held on the life of the late Mr. J. S. McLachlan, who is supposed to have been drowned a few weeks ago while duck-shooting on the St. Lawrence, is certain to take place. One company, the Sun Life, has paid its policies, but it is stated the others resist payment. There was a total of $42,130 insurance on his life, placed as follows:—In the Sun Life on his life $7,000, with a bonus of $130 70, and an accident policy in the same company for $10,000, making a total of $17,130.70. Of the accident policy for $10,000, $5,000 was reinsured with the Citizens' Insurance Company. The Sun Life has paid the $17,130.70 to the heirs. The Citizens' refuses to pay the Sun Life and the latter company will enter suit. The Sun Life on paying the claim to the McLachlan heirs took from the three executors a personal bond to refund the amount of insurance, with 6 per cent. interest compounded yearly, should Mr. J. S. McLachlan ever turn up alive. The other insurances were $11,000 in the London & Lancashire Life Company, $2,000 in the Aetna Life, $2,000 in the Dominion Safety Fund, and a partnership policy for $10,000 in the Accident Company of North America.

Spurious Salmon.

At the monthly meeting of the Portland Board of Trade held last Monday evening, Donald Maclaay, the President presiding. Amongst other business transacted according to the reported proceedings we observe that a letter was read from Mr. J. H. Todd, President of the Victoria Board of Trade, in which it was denied that dog salmon was being canned in British Columbia and placed on the market as salmon, but acknowledged the fall salmon of second grade was being canned there. Mr. Todd inclosed a letter from H. C. Beeton, of London, stating that there had been a number of persons poisoned in the United Kingdom by eating spurious salmon. He urged the necessity of honesty on the part of the salmon canners.

At the same meeting Mr. C. H. Corbett brought up the matter of salmon catching, and thought the legislature should pass some law regulating the method of catching fish, so that there would be some assurance of a supply in the future. There were two distinct factions. There were the fishermen at the mouth of the river, who caught the fish in seines, and those who caught them higher up the river by means of traps and wheels. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five to prepare and report a bill to the Legislature on this question.

The Vancouver Trouble.

The Vancouver journals are at present engaged in the, apparently to them, congenial task of pouring out the vials of their wrath upon this city and everything appertaining to it. Mr. Fell would have been recreant to his oath did he not act as he has done in accepting a brief to test the validity of the action of certain citizens of Vancouver, in interfering with the Megolians who went over there last week to work on the McDougall contract, in burning and clearing up the Brighouse property. That the offence committed is a serious one is the universal opinion, and for which the perpetrators will suffer the full penalty of the law, be they whom they may. The fair fame of the province demands that a thorough and searching investigation be held and the guilty ones brought to justice. If the rumor is correct that the Mayor, the Police Magistrate and the Stipendiary Magistrate were participants in the act of expelling the Chinese last Sunday and Monday their position is undoubtedly a very grave one. These gentlemen by virtue of their offices, are the sworn guardians of the peace, and they should not have allowed themselves to be mixed up in the matter. Such at all events is the consensus of public opinion on the subject.

The Reward of True Merit.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the *cause* of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles.

Gazette Announcements.

The last *Gazette* contains the following announcements:

The regulations for the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, in 1887, can be seen at this office on application.

W. J. Armstrong, Esq., J. P., Sheriff for New Westminster, to be a Registrar under, and to carry out, the "Marriage Ordinance, 1867," and the "Marriage Ordinance Amendment Act, 1872," for the City and District of New Westminster.

Captain R. G. Tatlow, of Vancouver, to be a Notary Public for the Province.

The second name of J. P. Planta, S.M., and Coroner for Vancouver Island, is Phys, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of the 6th instant.

Lost Another Child.

Mr. and Mrs. Tilton have the sympathy of their friends in their great afflict on. Another bright little child, eighteen months old, died this morning, the second within two weeks.

At the Clarence: A H Wintrop, Port Townsend; W G Herald; Medill Connell, steamer North Pacific; G A Grant, New Westminster.

At the Driard: T D Woolley, Winnipeg; W Robertson, Tacoma; Rube Cohen, W E Stubbs, New York; Capt Jas Carroll, steamer Idaho; O H Hall, San Francisco.

At the Oriental: Jas Graham, Seattle; W Tietjen, New Westminster; J Hemans, Ashcroft; S James and wife, Moodyville; J Robertson, Port Townsend.

At the Occidental: John B Curtis, A T Clark, Stanstead, Que; J A Miller, Saanich.

The annual recital of the pews in Beecher's church, took place on the 4th inst., and realized the enormous sum of $27,861 in excess of last year.

The C. P. R. has quoted a rate of $10 per man from Winnip

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 14, 1887.

RULE OF THE MOB.

The agitation against the Chinese at Vancouver, we are informed, is participated in by only a few of the respectable portion of that community. The majority, however, unfortunately hold themselves aloof, and thereby tacitly acquiesce in the actions of the mob, which is directed chiefly by demagogues and hoodlums. There is but one sentiment in British Columbia on the Chinese nuisance; and that sentiment is that the presence of so many Mongolians is an unmixed evil to the country and to the race that inhabits it. We are all agreed upon that point. But it appears that there is a considerable portion of the population of Vancouver who entertain opinions as to the best method of getting rid of the proscribed race totally at variance with our boasted love for British justice and fair play. Going beyond the line of constitutional agitation, they have, without violence it may be, but nevertheless by intimidation, driven a few score of Chinamen out of the city, and promise to complete the work by banishing those that still remain. But the "vigilantes" have not stopped at that. They have sought to intimidate respectable citizens, who do not approve of their disgraceful conduct, and have sent them anonymous letters, suggestive of direful consequences should they fail to comply with the "orders" of the cowards. One of the citizens at least—and we have reason to believe many others—received the following letter through the post office. A rude drawing of a skull and cross-bones embellished the top. The name of the receiver is omitted:

(Private.) VANCOUVER, Jan. 10, 1887.

MR. ——

DEAR SIR,—Owing to the question now agitating the city, and in accordance with principles laid down by our organization, we hereby notify you by post (with others) to extend your patronage no longer to Chinamen. We would also request your presence at the gathering at 9 a. m Tuesday. By order of

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.
Per. Sec.

There will be but one sentiment in the public mind on this question. Mobs cannot rule in a British city, and what may not be accomplished by legislation, will never succeed by unlawful means. The course pursued at Vancouver is deeply to be deplored, and no class of the community will regret it more than those who have been striving for years to minimize the evil of Chinese immigration. Our earnest advice to the citizens of Vancouver would be—if we were permitted to give it—that they should recede voluntarily from a position which they must know they cannot maintain.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The report of the United States Senate Committee on transportation routes, &c., has been published. It is a large volume of five hundred pages and contains many valuable tables and much information on the subject of transportation gathered from nearly every country in the world. The first table presented indicates the progress of the U. S. for a generation. Thirty-three years ago we produced 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and about 600,000,000 bushels of corn. Twice in recent years we have reached 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1885 the corn crop reached 1,800,000,000 bushels, a fivefold increase in wheat and threefold increase in corn. The increase in others has not been so rapid. In the export trade, the committee says, wheat has always ranked first in value and in forty-eight years has added $2,600,000,000 to the value of our national production, a sum equivalent to four times the value of exported corn and cornmeal during the same period. It is shown that the difference in the price of corn between the Atlantic and the Lake ports has steadily declined from 21c. per bushel in 1873 to 10c. per bushel in 1883; between the Atlantic ports and the Western river boats from 19c in 1873 to 11c in 1883. Turning from the United States to foreign countries, the committee shows the production and consumption of cereals in Europe, and brings out the fact that the increase in population has been relatively much greater in the great grain producing countries than it has been in the grain buying countries. The United Kingdom appears to have purchased about two-thirds of all the wheat the United States exported during this period. In the first period the United States supplied less than 1 per cent. of the wheat imported in the United Kingdom; in the last period it supplied nearly 54 per cent. From less than a million bushels, it increased by a series of leaps and bounds, to about 503,000,000 bushels. Excepting the rapid growth of imports of wheat from India there is no instance in economic history of a growth so rapid. Of the other countries which export wheat to the United Kingdom, Russia retains the second position, Germany the third, and British India has in eleven years leaped from the eleventh to the fourth. In the next decade, the committee says, Germany will be practically out of the race, and it is more than probable that India will contest with the United States for the first position. One of the features of the report is the showing in tabular form of the prices of wheat for a series of years in the principal countries of the world. Tables are also appended showing the ocean freights of grain from nearly every important country to England, and also the comparative rates of freight charges from the various countries of the world.

The orange crop of Louisiana is less than one-tenth of an average crop. There will be none for shipment north.

CHURCHILL AND THE TORY PARTY.

A contemporary correctly observes that from Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL's programme of progress and reform to Mr. GOSCHEN's appearance in the post of Chancellor of Britain's Exchequer is a long step in a backward direction for the British Tory party. For the most democratic and popular of Conservatives, Lord SALISBURY has substituted the most reactionary and pragmatical of Liberals. The change is likely to excite disaffection in the one section of the Premier's followers which has shown signs of growth and strength, and it offers but a feeble guarantee of Unionist support in the present House of Commons. Mr. GOSCHEN is a skilled financier and a vigorous debater, but he has no personal adherents, and can bring no votes to the succor of the Ministry, except such as Lord HARTINGTON and possibly Mr. CHAMBERLAIN may for a time consent to lend him.

The feverish eagerness with which Lord SALISBURY seems to have pressed his overtures upon the Unionist-Liberals must be a humiliating spectacle for the Tory party, which, after all, falls only twenty votes short of an absolute majority in parliament. It is understood that Lord HARTINGTON was offered, first, the leadership of the House of Commons, and subsequently the place of premier itself, with the proviso that most of the other members of the Cabinet should be Conservatives. He is said to have refused to head a coalition ministry unless his hands should be left free to dispose of all these plums in favor of his own followers. Only an arrangement of the latter kind, which would have practically thrust the Tories into the back ground, could have induced Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to assist Lord HARTINGTON in forming a government. Both of these real leaders of the Unionists regard, however, with approval Mr. GOSCHEN's endeavor to render the services which, for their own part, they refuse. The vicarious sacrifice recalls the patriotic willingness of ARTEMUS WARD to send his wife's relations to the war.

There is no man in the House of Commons more implacably opposed than is Mr. GOSCHEN to the Democratic innovations urged by his predecessor upon the Tory party in the conference at Bradford. Mr. GOSCHEN has long been a Tory in fact, while Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has little of the Tory but the name. The attempts to reconcile the latter politician with his former colleagues have now but a faint prospect of success, for Mr. GOSCHEN would be a much more intractable colleague than Mr. W. H. SMITH or any of the old Tory office-holders whom Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL considers superannuated. King Log is bad enough; but King Stork would be insufferable. Lord SALISBURY is said to have rejected, with considerable firmness, the terms on which the late Chancellor of the Exchequer offered to rejoin the Cabinet, and by his invitation to the least progressive of Liberals he has virtually defied Lord RANDOLPH to do his worst. By his consent to take office, not in a coalition, but a Tory Government, Mr. GOSCHEN will be apt to lose the influence over the Liberals which he possessed. Should he seek re-election to Parliament from a large constituency where parties are nearly matched—such as the Exchange division of Liverpool, whose seat is vacant—the Tories are likely to discover by the extreme difficulty to returning him how little of a prize he is. But of course a seat can easily be found for him in some borough where the Conservatives have an unshakable majority. That is to say, instead of gaining the assistance of Lord HARTINGTON, who would have been a prop, the Tories have been forced to accept a recruit who will prove a heavy load. They besought the Unionists for bread, and they have received a stone.

FROM a perusal of the latest report of Commissioner Hadley, of the Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Detroit *News* arrives at the following conclusions: In these textile industries not only are the greatest proportion of women and children employed and the day's work made to exceed ten hours, but the pluck-me stores and the monthly payment system are also in vogue. So that between having to compete with women and children for work, between having to work eleven to twelve hours a day, between having to trade with the company's store and wait a month for pay day, the well protected workingman manages, with the aid of his wife and children, to keep soul and body together, as he contemplates the blessings the protective tariff has conferred on him, and tries to calculate the exact year he and his wife will be compelled to go to the poorhouse. The report is valuable in this respect, if in no other, in that it shows, as the Michigan reports have shown, that protection does not protect. In the protected industries the proportion of foreign born employees and women and children is the greatest, the hours of labor are the longest, the pay is the smallest in proportion to the number of hours that constitute a day's work, and the pay days are the least frequent.

THE Toronto *Mail* continues to pound away against what it claims to be the civil encroachments of the Catholic Church. The Ontario elections failed to put on the topper. People begin to realize that the *Mail* means what it says when it asserts its independence of Government control. There are still some, however, (for instance the *Globe*) who won't believe that Sir John doesn't run the *Mail* until they see him thrown out of one of its six-story windows. These are the kind of people who don't know enough to come in out of the rain.

The procession attendant upon the ceremony of reinstating Mr. Sullivan as Lord Mayor of Dublin was the simplest ever witnessed in the city. There was none of the display usual upon such occasions.

The British steamer Dromonby, from Savannah for Liverpool, collided and sunk an unknown vessel off Bardsey. Four men persons were drowned.

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN

Monumental Work.

WHITE BRONZE

MONUMENTS

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.

H. G. & R. WALKER,
nov20 D&W 6m Spencer's Arcade

Samuel May & Co.,
TORONTO.
Manufacturers of
Billiard & Pool Tables,
With Steel and Monarch Cushions.
Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of
BILLIARD MATERIAL
Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.
Always in stock at the B. C. Agency.
H. G. & R. WALKER,
Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

Farming Land
FOR SALE,
In Lots of Five or Ten Acres and upwards; Rich Bottom Land; within ONE MILE of the TERMINUS of the ISLAND RAILWAY AT ESQUIMALT.
TERMS EASY.

6,000 ACRES
FRASER RIVER
DELTA LANDS,
FRONTING ON THE RIVER.
$60,000
To Loan on Mortgage
Apply to
Loewenberg, Harris & Co.
Victoria, Nov. 27, 1886. nov30 1m

VANCOUVER CITY.
100 Choice City Lots
FOR SALE,
IN SAMUEL GREER'S SUBDIVISION OF Thirty Acres, fronting on English Bay, adjoining the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's WORKSHOPS, ROUND HOUSE and Terminal Buildings. This is the most desirable property on English Bay and must increase rapidly in value.
Prices are low and terms so reasonable as to place them within the reach of every one.
Plans of lots, prices and conditions, can be obtained on application to
SAMUEL GREER,
oct5 tf Vancouver.

FOR SALE,
Craigflower Steam Mills
Now doing a good business, capable of making the best article of
OATMEAL
In the Province. Also,
A PEARL BARLEY MILL
Together with a SAWMILL, 64 inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity.
Apply to
sept21 D. F. ADAMS.

TOWN OF FARWELL,
Lots for Sale.
ALLSOP & MASON.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 160 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the flats and under cultivation which produces abundant crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Eureka Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Fell & Co. Victoria. nov30-w

BIG
DRY GOODS
SALE
AT
Brown AND White's
Next to Watt's Book Store,
Government Street,
FOR THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.
A Great Selling Off!
Previous to removal to our more commodious premises at the ALBION HOUSE, where in future our entire business will be concentrated
Our Stock Must Be Reduced
TO MAKE ROOM.
Everything Must Be Marked Down.
☞ *A further Reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on all purchases.*
The Sale is now on, and will also be held at the ALBION HOUSE.
☞ *GIVE US A CALL.* ☜
BROWN & WHITE
Government Street.
dec13 1m

E. G. PRIOR,
—IMPORTER OF—
Iron, Steel,
HARDWARE
—AND—
Agricult'r'l Machinery
Builders' Hardware,
Miners' Outfits,
Farm Wagons,
Plows, Harrows,
Mowers, Reapers
Twine Binders,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
GOVERNMENT ST., - VICTORIA.

HALL & GOEPEL,
Wholesale Merchants,
STORE ST VICTORIA.
(Assignees of the Estate of R. C. JANION,)
OFFER FOR SALE, AT GREATLY REduced rates, the following:
Fine Old Cutter Whiskey,
Ale and Stout, quarts,
Red and Green Case Gin.
ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF
WINES & LIQUORS
IN BULK AND CASE.
—Keep also on hand—
Tin and Terne Plate,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Iron, &c., &c.
dec1

MOVED!
—TO—
Yates St., above Douglas.
JOSEPH SEARS,
House and Sign Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass and Wall Paper.
YATES ST., ABOVE DOUGLAS,
dec29

SAUSAGE SEASON
1886.
JULIUS BARRAN
SAUSAGE MANUFACTURER.
Yates St., Next the Clarence.
I beg to notify my customers that I am now prepared to supply the TRADE with the very best sausages of any kind. I make large QUANTITIES of the SAME quality of Fresh Sausages. I use only the best quality of meat, and the finest and most expensive spices that I can procure, and with careful hands and most extensive and complete MACHINERY, I am able to supply the trade with a FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE at a moderate price. At the same time I do not pretend to compete with the poor stuff that is offered in the public by others in the trade who have not the facilities, do not use good material, are not clean and are not able to make a good article. The best qualities of MARRAWA SAUSAGES are hence throughout the whole Province, and every one should give them a trial.
dc18 JULIUS BARRAN.

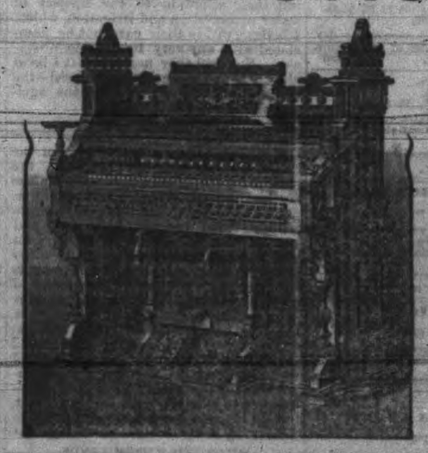
City Auction Mart,
CORNER OF JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STREETS.
W. DUFOUR & CO.,
Real Estate and General Auctioneers,
Have now made improvements in their large and spacious premises, and are prepared to receive any class of Goods or Merchandise on Consignment, having the best facilities for disposing of the same. Prompt Returns.
Real Estate, Farm Lands and Farm Stock a Specialty.
jan11 1m W. DUFOUR & CO., Auctioneers.

The Leading Store!
ERSKINE'S
Boot and Shoe Emporium,
Corner Government & Johnson Sts.
LADIES' LANGTRY BOOTS A SPECIALTY.
Be not deceived! Judge for yourself!! EXAMINE and WEIGH every article you buy from
A. J. ROWBOTHAM & CO.,
Grocers & Provision Dealers,
CORNER DOUGLAS AND PANDORA STREETS.
Who are anxious that you should compare their Goods in Price and Quality with those of all respectable dealers in the city.
Besides their CHRISTMAS FRUITS, which have arrived at last per C. P. R., they received per "Avica," from Liverpool, large Invoices of ENGLISH FANCY GROCERIES, direct from Crosse & Blackwell.
They always carry a fine stock of

Selected Teas,	Finest Quality	Flour, Middlings,
Coffees, Chocolates,	Hams, Bacon,	Ground Feed,
Cocoas, Spices,	Butter, Cheese,	Oats, Wheat and Bran,
Extracts and Herbs.	Lard, Eggs, &c., &c.	Potatoes, Vegetables.

Also, a fine line of Canned Fruits and Meats.
dec13 6m

THE GENUINE
BELL ORGAN



MANUFACTURED BY
W. BELL & CO.,
GUELPH, ONT.,
Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized *High Class Instrument* manufactured in the country.
The Superiority OF THE
Bell Organ
has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.
Intending purchasers will do well to call on the AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,
C. A. LOMBARD & Co.,
Government Street.
sept11

Wood and Coal.
Consumers, Attention!
VANCOUVER COAL,
Of a superior quality, delivered in any part of the city, at $7 per ton. Also,
GOOD WOOD!
Delivered at current rates PER CORD (not loads).
☞ All orders left at J. FINLAYSON'S store, corner of Broughton and Government streets, or at the SCOTCH BAKERY, Douglas street, will receive prompt attention from the undersigned.
nov27 3m A. C. HOWE.

COAL! COAL!
HALL & GOEPEL,
AGAIN TO THE FRONT WITH
Best Double Screened
WELLINGTON COAL,
Weight guaranteed. Delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.
OFFICE:
Government Street,
Next Door to The Telegraph Office
nov3

ISLAND RAILWAY
Cordwood AND Timber Yard
RUSSELL'S STATION.
First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.
Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.
ADAM INNES, Agent,
Corner John and Government Streets.
Telephone Call No. 149. jan4

To Coal Consumers.
The Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company (Limited.)
BEST HAND-PICKED
COAL,
$7 per ton of 2000 lbs.
PRICE—CASH.
W. T. DRAKE, AGENT V. C. C. Co'y
On Turner, Beeton & Co.'s Wharf, foot of Yates Street. nov22

Coal! Coal!
Best Wellington Coal.
CENTRAL COAL YARD
We are now prepared to furnish the public with a superior quality of coal direct from the mine, which we will deliver in quantities to suit, and guaranteed weight.
ALDER AND FIR WOOD
Kept in stock, of any desired length.
Telephone No. 13.
YARD—FOOT OF JOHNSON ST.
dec22 1m

Change of Business.
I DESIRE to inform my numerous friends and patrons that I have disposed of
Uncle Frank's Saloon,
to Mr. THOMAS HEBBINGTON, and would bespeak for him in the future that support which you have so generously afforded me in the past.
F. G. RICHARDS, Sr.
Referring to the above, the business will be conducted on the same principles as hitherto.
UNCLE FRANK'S SALOON,
LANGLEY ALLEY.
dec15 1m THOS. HEBBINGTON, Proprietor.

Notices.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at the next session, for an Act to incorporate a Company for the construction and operation of a line of Railway in the District of Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, from a point at or near Revelstoke on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near the west crossing of the Columbia River; thence southward to the upper end of Kootenay Lake, with power to extend from thence to the International Boundary Line at some point between the 116th and 118th meridian of longitude.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Victoria, the 1st day of December, A.D. 1886. d22D&W6w

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,
(LIMITED.),

ASSESSMENT No 10.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's Office, Langley Street Victoria, on or before 20th January next, after which date all stock on which the assessment remains unpaid shall be deemed delinquent.

By order of the Directors.
GEO. A. SARGISON,
dec21td Secretary.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate a Company for the construction and operation of a line of Railway in the District of New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia, from a point at or near Ladner's Landing, thence in a northeasterly direction to a point at or near Pepenim.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Dated at Victoria, the 7th day of December, A.D. 1886. d8 6wD&W

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT APPLICATIONS WILL BE MADE TO the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to empower the Trustees of the Victoria Fire Department Charitable Association to realize the assets of such Association, and to distribute the same amongst the members thereof proportionately to their terms of service.

YATES & JAY,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

Dated at Victoria, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1886. d6 24-6w

NOTICE.

MR. J. J. MACKAY,

OF ASHCROFT, B. C., holds my Power of Attorney during my absence from the province, and will transact any business for me.

W. B. GLADWIN.

Ashcroft, B. C., Dec. 11, 1886. Dec16 D&W 1m

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the business will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886. MOSES LENZ.
GUSTAV LEISER.

Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

NOTICE.

S. ISAACS will continue the fur business to the old stand formerly occupied by J. H. Marer, Government Street.

S. ISAACS.

N. B.—All work guaranteed. dec 31

Medical Council of British Columbia.

AN EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR admittance to register under the provisions of the British Columbia Medical Act of 1886, will be held in the CITY OF VICTORIA, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next. Full particulars will be given by applying to the Registrar.

G. L. MILNE,
jan.8 1m Registrar and Sec'y.

"DOMESTIC,"
THE LEADER OF ALL.

WHY THE "DOMESTIC" IS THE LEADER OF ALL:

1st. Its construction is most permanent, therefore the most durable.
2nd. It is simple, therefore easily understood.
3rd. It is thoroughly reliable, therefore always ready for use.
4th. It has the widest range of capacity, therefore adapted to any kind of work.
5th. It is the leader in progress, therefore always embodies the latest practical improvements.
6th. It is an established success, therefore no experiment.
7th. It is the recognized standard of excellence, therefore the popular favorite.

T. W. FLETCHER, Ag't,
FORT STREET.

J. H. MARER,
Just arrived from San Francisco
Manufacturer
—OF—
FINE FURS,
Will open business in the New Building of the Bank of British Columbia
On Monday or Tuesday next.
SEAL SKIN COATS
Made to order, Dyed, Altered and Repaired.
Fur Trimmings,
Capes, Caps, Muffs,
Victorines, &c.
A Specialty Made of Fur Robes.
n21

Empire Brewery.
HENNING PETERS, late of the Lion Brewery, is now prepared to supply the trade and families with all kinds of
Beer, Ale and Porter.
The Brewery is situated on Spring Ridge, and is built over a well of pure, ever running spring water. This fact enables me to manufacture the very finest brands, equal to any imported Ale, Beer and Porter.
The machinery used is of latest pattern, the ingredients are pure water, malt and hops, and a trial is only necessary to convince that the brands are the finest manufactured in the Province.
All orders for city supply, or for shipment to Inland or Mainland points will receive prompt attention and a reasonably supply guaranteed.
HENNING PETERS,
Empire Brewery,
sep10 tf Spring Ridge, Victoria, B.C.

DAWN.

Young day upon his damask divan sits,
And dawn, the brightest scion of the east,
High mounts the carmine bordered clouds and herd
Are the raptures of a soul released
From loathsome prison—Night's cold chains and bands.
How sweet she looks!—queen of the hour of praise,
Holding the morning star between her hands
Above her head, and smiling through its rays!
The earth awakes: incense and song arise;
The flow'rs weep honey in their joy; the grass
Is wet with rapture's tears like as my eyes;
Even the chilly crags warm as we pass.
Shout, World!—soon shall the nymph be overta'en and kissed;
Day laughs and chases her through banks of stubborn mist.

—George W. Kettonan (Azenan Bard.)

THE THREE GOLDEN BALLS.

A Pawnbroker Gives Away Some Secrets of the Trade—Stolen Goods.

The row of overcoats which hung in the window of a pawnshop with the prices placarded upon them in big red letters about the beginning of October has been reduced to two or three garments which the economical purchasers have found undesirable. The proprietor of the place stood at the door this morning rubbing his hands. "Yes, we have done good business this fall in overcoats," said he; "in fact, a good deal of our profits come out of this line of business. On the first warm day in April a number of young men, whom you would open your eyes to see coming into my place, walk in to pawn their outer garments. I accommodate them, and frequently that is the last I see of them. Not more than 25 per cent of the pawned overcoats are redeemed.

"Then about July 1 we have another rush. The 'boys' want to raise money for their summer vacation, and the overcoat is the easiest thing to get rid of. I think I might start the proverb: 'Fools pawn overcoats, and wise men buy them.' There are many men who dress much better than their employers. How are you going to tell that that swell who goes along the street swinging his cane and luxuriating in a $50 ulster bought it off me for $12 to $15? It's a great gag and the more people who catch onto it the better our trade. About September we begin to put a price on the unredeemed apparel, and we can get almost anything we have a mind to ask, because a man will often come here and buy a $6 overcoat for $10, and think he is getting a big bargain because it is at a pawnshop."

"Don't you have stolen goods palmed off on you?"

"O, we can generally tell what we are getting, and we know what we are about. It is through us that half of the stolen goods are recovered. That was, on the surface, a pathetic little incident that occurred here a few days ago. A little girl came into the store, barefooted and wearing a calico dress which the sharp wind toned about in a frightful way. 'Won't you please buy papa's overcoat; he's sick and won't need it, and we want the money,' she said. I gave her what I could for it. It was quite a nice one, and I threw in a pair of shoes. Will you believe it? That very afternoon an officer brought a man into the store who identified the coat as one which had been stolen from him on the cars. I had been nicely fooled; but that don't happen once in a dog's age."—Rochester Post-Express.

What is Meant by "Pure Milk?"

New pure milk—what does that mean? Here is one gentleman who has always thought that that meant no water above a certain proportion. It means that each producer should have such milk, but it means a great deal more. It means, in the first place, that the cows should be healthy. It means, in the next place, that the cows should breathe fresh air. It means, in the next place, that they should drink pure water, and nothing but pure water. It means, in the next place, that the stable should be kept clean and thoroughly ventilated all the while, and that before milking the stable should be cleaned out and fresh sand brought in and the stable thoroughly aired. It means that the milk should be drawn from the cow as speedily as possible and taken into pure air and strained, and then set into cold water, and the animal heat and animal odor then taken out as quickly as possible. It means even more than that. I think the milk should be aerated—that is, it should be brought to the pure air as soon as possible.—W. Rowell at Farmers' Meeting, Boston.

Native Christians in Africa.

A detailed account of the massacre of native Christians of Uganda, Africa, by the order of King Mwanga, shows that the massacre began in June, and was directly due to the refusal of a Christian lad, acting as the king's page, to commit an abominable crime. Many Christians were tortured, mutilated and speared, and thirty-two were burned alive together. The appeals of the missionaries for a cessation of the atrocities were unavailing. The fate of these unfortunates, however, did not serve to frighten candidates for baptism, and within a week after the massacre many natives were baptized at their own desire. Leaflets containing extracts from the Scripture, prayers and hymns, in the Uganda language, are freely bought by the people, although their possession involves danger of punishment.—Frank Leslie's.

Stepping on a Sore Toe.

The agony of having a person tramp on a sore foot is only known to those who have experienced it. I was on an elevator in the German-American block the other day when a man with a corpulent cane limped on. At the next floor another passenger stepped aboard, and the first move he made was to put his foot on the toes of the man with the disabled foot. It must have hurt terribly, for the man grew instantly pale, while a person could see the muscles of the cheeks contract as he gritted his teeth. But he held his temper, and when the finely-dressed, large-footed man said: "Aw, I beg pardon," he replied: "Aw, don't mention it; it's only aw cork leg, y' know."—Pioneer Press Listener."

No Fortunes in the Bank.

The Bank of England is in no way custodian of any real property whatsoever, nor has it any knowledge of any of the property of persons dying intestate, nor of the proceeds of estates in chancery, nor of unclaimed dividends on estates in bankruptcy.—Philadelphia Call.

Degenerated Aristocrats.

London sandwich men are chiefly degenerated aristocrats, one would think from an article in The Standard. "Many a university man," it says, "soldier, physician, lawyer, or priest, has carried a pair of boards past the windows of the club of which he was once an honored member.—Kansas City Times.

England's Bad Bread.

Mrs. Beecher says that the only fault she has to find with England is the bad climate and bad bread, the latter being so hard that it could almost be used for paving material.

Mr. Tilden's Estate.

George Tilden, one of the contestants of the will of Samuel J. Tilden, says that the estate, instead of amounting to $5,000,000, as has been given out, is nearly $10,000,000.

The Wrong Title.

The phrase, "Liberty Enlightening the World," is a mistranslation. What Bartholdi called it in French is "Liberty Lighting the World." The idea was illumination, not instruction. But the false title got out, and it is now impossible to stop it.—Washington Post.

Instruction in Marksmanship.

Beware of the students at the New Jersey State Medical school. In addition to military drill, they receive instruction in marksmanship on a range in the suburbs of New Brunswick.—Chicago Times.

Their Loss and Gain.

Ladies who expect to remain good singers must not expect to have babies. This is well settled. There never was yet a prima donna who sang as well after maternity as before; very few sang as well after marrying as before. Bernhardt has had a baby, and is now reported to have lost her voice. Sembrich was a baby, too. The effect in the latter case may not be disastrous, but it will be deteriorating. Mme. Patti made her fame before she was married. She is one of the few great singers who has preserved the freshness of her voice after a matrimonial adventure. Parepa-Rosa made her name and fortune before she married her little manager. The same is true of Nilsson. Neither had children. Jennie Lind lost her voice when she married and had babies. Clara Louise Kellogg, knowing the risk, concluded not to marry. Nevada, everybody knows, has a baby. The result on her vocal chord has not yet been announced. Further illustration is unnecessary. When a woman gets married and has a baby some of her vocal talent is sacrificed to the youngster. This is one of the mean things in creation, for while the public may be willing to pay $2,000 a night to hear the mamma sing, it will not give two cents to hear the baby.—Chicago Mail.

Children at Table.

From the time a child is old enough to sit at the table, teach him the proper use of the knife, fork and spoon. Never allow a child to lean upon the table; habits such as that will accompany him all through life. He should be taught to wait patiently until his elders are served. It is very important to carefully observe these minor points. By proper training in the beginning parents are saved annoyance and mortification in the future.

At this age children should be dieted as carefully as when they were infants. By this it is not meant that their diet should consist solely of milk; by no means, but do not fall into the error so widely prevalent that children having obtained their teeth are capable of digesting all manner of food. This is the chief cause of destruction of life in children between 3 and 6 years of age; their stomachs being totally unfitted for the rich food they are allowed to eat. Potatoes, meat, rice, oatmeal, brown bread, ripe fruit and as much milk as they can drink is the proper diet for children of that age.—Mrs. Ellis L. Mumma in Good Housekeeping.

What a Good Dinner Really Is.

What is meant by a good square meal is not simply roast beef and potatoes, with a piece of mince pie and a cup of ordinary coffee, but a table covered with snow-white linen, the china and glassware shining like so many miniature mirrors, with bouquets of fresh blooming flowers in season, and napkins soft and fresh from the laundry, not stiff as pasteboard, so that they will slide from your knee. The preparations cost but a trifle, and are the invariable precursor of a good appetite. No dish should be served undecorated; the fish and meat should be surrounded with small pieces of either parsley or beets; carrots or turnips cut by molds into various knick-knack devices, not to much for eating as for ornamentation, and also an appetizer. For puddings, melons, etc., pulverized sugar should always be at hand, and for iced tea a slice or two of lemon with granulated sugar. Cleanliness of the table should be co-important with cleanliness of the body.—Health and Home.

Land Applications.

Notice is Hereby Given

That the undermentioned persons intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the undermentioned tracts of land situated on the north-east coast of Vancouver Island, and described as follows:—

No. 1. Commencing at a post on the shore about half a mile east of the mouth of Sasquash River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr.

No. 2 Commencing at the south-east corner of F. G. Richards' claim, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

A. A. GREEN.

No. 3. Commencing at the southeast corner of A. A. Green's claim, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

W. P. SAYWARD.

No. 4. Commencing at the north-east corner of F. G. Richards' claim; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south to coast line; thence along coast line to the sea shore; thence northwesterly along the sea shore to the point of commencement containing 640 acres.

J. CARROL.

No. 5. Commencing at the southeast corner of A. A. Green's claim; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

J. McALLISTER.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 14, 1886. dec18 180 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase (125) one hundred and thirty five acres more or less, of pastoral land at the Hot Springs, Kootenay District:—

Commencing at a post planted at the south west corner of land purchased by John T. Galbraith on Hot Spring Creek; thence west 80 fifty chains, more or less, to bank of Columbia River; thence southerly, following the bank of said river, to north west corner of land applied for to purchase by Geo. Geary; thence east (40 forty chains, more or less, along the northern boundary of said land; thence north (20) thirty chains, more or less, to place of commencement.

jan 7-law 2m R. R. S. CLARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 1,280 acres of land at Menzies Bay, Sayward District and more particularly described as follows:—

The north-east corner post is situated on the north bank of small river running into Menzies Bay, distance about two miles south-west from aforesaid Menzies Bay; thence, running south eighty chains; thence west one hundred and sixty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence east one hundred and sixty chains to place of commencement.

JAMES KING.
E. PRIEST, C. E.

Nanaimo, Nov. 4, 1886. nov12 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have applied to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a license to cut and carry away timber, from the following sections of land situated on Salmon River, S½ S. E. ¼ section one; section eight North East ¼ section of section Five, Township three containing 200 acres more or less.

dec 22-1mo T. D. JONES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of R. E. Jackson's claim thence due north 40 chains, thence due west 160 chains, more or less, to Sooke River, thence southerly along Sooke river 40 chains, thence due east 160 chains to point of commencement.

M. W. TURWHITT DRAKE.

Victoria B. C., 6th Dec 1886. dec 6 m 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of Section 56, Sooke District, thence due north 40 chains, thence due west 80 chains, thence due south 160 chains to N. E. corner of Section 22, thence in a northeasterly direction to point of commencement.

R. E. JACKSON.

Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec 1886. Dec. 6 m 2m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at northwest corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due west 80 chains, more or less, to Sooke river; thence southerly following Sooke river to the northboundary of Section 49, Sooke District; thence W. E. along said boundary line to the northeast corner of said Section 49; thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of Sections 49, 48, 47, 46, Sooke District; thence easterly along the north boundaries of Sections 45 and 44 to the western boundary of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north to point of commencement.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6m 2m

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest. Corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been completed, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Holmes, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. jan27

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.

june8 D&W

J. McCRACKEN & CO.,

IMPORTERS.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 60, 62 and 64 North Front street, Portland, Oregon. june

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.

J. C. DEVLIN,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Delmonico Block, Government Street. Dealer in Eastern Cheese, Butter, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Flour and Oatmeal. Island and Mainland produce handled on Commission. Liberal advances made. Consignments of all kinds of produce solicited. sep30

REAL ESTATE.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 50.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various cities on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb13

ARCHITECTS.

E. H. FISHER,

ARCHITECT,

Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box —

JOHN TEAGUE,

ARCHITECT,

Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

HARRIS & HARGREAVES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.

Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs, Victoria, B. C.

FINANCIAL.

GREENCHE, GREEN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Government street, Victoria, B. C. Deposits received in gold, silver and U. S. currency, interest paid on the same on time deposits. Gold dust and U. S. Currency purchased at highest market rates. Sight drafts and telegraphic transfers on San Francisco, New York and Canada. Exchange on London available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland. Letters of credit issued on the principal cities of the United States, Canada and Europe. Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

MARKETS.

YORKSHIRE MARKET,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

W. W. EVANS & CO.,

Yates street, between Government and Broad, Beef and Pork Packers, Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov27 1y

QUEEN'S MARKET.

I. GOODACRE,

Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Purveyor to the Royal Navy, appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

C. B. ROBELEE,

CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR.

Wharf street, near Johnson, Victoria. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Houses built on the Instalment plan. Charges moderate. octlg

TAXIDERMIST.

H. C. HALPENNY,

TAXIDERMIST.

Heads Mounted, Birds and Animals Stuffed with dispatch and at reasonable rates. Johnson street, near Quadra, Victoria. dec2 D&W

NOTICE.

Just Received from Eastern Markets, a Fine Line of

Chinchilla & Cheviot

SATIN LINED

OVERCOATS

Ordered expressly for my customers.

Fur Capes and Cuffs for gentlemen; Boys Fancy Overcoats; Fur Capes for men and Boys.

—ALSO—

Tweed Pants, from $2 upwards; Black walking Coats, at $3.50 each. Sack Coat, $3.50 each; Diagonal Suits at $8 per suit. And a full line of

Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats, Trunks, Notions, Etc.

LEWIS LEWIS,

YATES STREET. no 22-3m

GENERAL

PASSENGER AGENCY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

To or from Great Britain or the Continent.

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

HALL & GOEPEL,

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

NEW WAYS.

THE undersigned having put up a new set of Ways at the

Trahey Yard, Victoria Harbor,

Are now prepared to take anything from one ton to five hundred. We would respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of all owners of boats requiring craft to be moored to make our place proved to none in the Province, and shall ever aim to give satisfaction. References given if required.

ORLANDO WARNER,
EDWARD KERMODE.

dec11 1m

Corporation of the City of Victoria.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1886.

ASSETS.

Municipal Taxes		$14,928 30
Victoria Water Works, Sinking Fund:		
$100,000 Loan		28,859 00
do 50,000 do		19,596 00
do 20,000 do		3,708 00
Electric Light debentures: Sinking Fund		566 00
Drainage Debentures: Sinking Fund		166 00
Corporation Debentures: Sinking Fund		5,924 58
Maps of City		560 57
Electric Light Plant		31,252 00
Corporation Horses and Carts		1,391 50
Town Lot 1419		2,419 00
Town Lot 1250		2,600 00
Spring Ridge Property		3,473 83
Pound Property		1,600 17
Street Gas Lamps		669 80
Road Roller and Rock Crusher		6,057 43
Drainage Account		4,253 25
City Hall		16,876 47
Steam Engine		1,000 00
Corporate Seal		568 80
Fountain		729 05
Electric Light Building		3,701 79
Office Furniture		2,836 94
Water Works Reservoirs		3,462 00
Bank B. N. A. Account		1,538 00
Scow		340 00
Steam Drills		1,122 20
Street Sprinklers		190 00
Cash on hand		183 62
		$160,265 50

LIABILITIES.

Corporation Summary	$46,770 71
Revenue Account	14,928 30
Bank B. N. A.	4,183 00
Water Works Debenture Loan: Interest	36 30
Ross Bay Cemetery	1,786 80
Corporation Debentures Account	20,000 00
Cemetery Property	1,980.49
Drainage Debenture Account	5,000 00
Electric Light Debentures Account	16,000 00
Streets and Bridges Debentures Acct.	50,000 00
Water Works Debentures Account: $75,000 Loan	5,000 00
	$160,265 50

Victoria, B. C., 7th January, 1887.

THOS. RUSSELL, Accountant.
J. W. GRIFFITHS, Auditor.

Cash Statement for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand 1st January, 1886	$ 239 23
Bank B. N. A., increase of balance	3,653 56
Water Works Rents	37,798 44
Fire Insurance, Direct Tax	5,187 59
Street Repairs, Refund	165 42
City Police, Refund Burial Fees	19 50
City Pound, Fees	279 75
Surveying Expenses, Street Lines	55 00
Street Lighting, Refund	91 98
Water Works Debentures: $75,000 Loan, Refund of Interest	36 30
Real Estate Tax	35,296 30
Trades Licenses	15,567 00
Wholesale Liquor Licenses	1,250 00
Retail do.	13,125 00
Road Tax	1,641 00
Weighing Machine, Fees	223 50
Maps of the City, Sold	118 50
Police Court, Fines and Fees	2,782 60
Ross Bay Cemetery, Fees	1,897 50
Corporate Seal, Receipts	8 00
Streets and Bridges, Debentures	50,000 00
Water Works Debentures: $75,000 Loan	5,000 00
Bank B. N. A. (Cheques), Reservoirs Account	3,462 00
	$197,905 06

EXPENDITURES.

Provincial Government	$ 729 26
Water Works, general account	15,618 52
WATER WORKS— Sinking fund, $100,000 loan	2,360 00
do 50,000 do	1,750 00
do 20,000 do	412 00
Fire department	14,759 20
Electric light debentures, sinking f'd	566 00
Drainage debentures, sinking fund	166 00
Street Repairs	26,776 99
Streets and Bridges, $50,000 Loan Acct	22,940 10
City Police	16,678 13
City Pound	822 10
Charges, including Salaries, Printing, Advertising, Election Expenses, etc.	7,943 26
Surveying Expenses	2,197 00
Board of Health	4,269 75
Street Lighting	6,072 52
Sidewalks	6,924 62
Sidewalks, $50,000 Loan	8,605 13
Legal Expenses	559 60
Commission on Collections	364 00
Donations, including Royal Hospital, $200; Agricultural Association, $300; Militia, $150; Regatta, $100	1,350 20
Discount on Silver	26 50
Corporation Debentures, Sinking Fund	619 65
Corporation Interest	1,470 00
Water Works, Interest $100,000 Loan	6,650 00
do do 50,000 do	3,587 50
do do 20,000 do	1,600 00
Electric Light Debentures, Interest	960 00
Drainage Debentures, Interest	320 00
Beacon Hill Park	433 00
General Interest	1,335 11
Weighing Machine, Commission	20 80
Maps of Victoria, cost	679 07
Police Court, Refund	125 00
Ross Bay Cemetery	1,230 08
Electric Light plant $18,976 66	
Less refund overcharge freight 242 66	18,734 00
Corporation Cost	150 00
Found Property, New	675 20
Road Roller and Rock Crusher	699 51
Drainage	45 00
Pickering & Crompton Sewerage plans	5,198 00
Electric Light Building	3,701 79
Office Furniture	44 37
Water Works Reservoirs, including Land purchased	3,462 00
Bank B. N. A., Reservoir Account	5,000 00
Steam Drills	28 10
Street Sprinkler	190 00
Vancouver Relief Fund	500 14
Cash Balance	183 62
	$197,905 06

Victoria, B. C., 7th January, 1887.

THOMAS RUSSELL, Accountant.
J. W. GRIFFITHS, Auditor.

Statement of Actual Cash Assets and Liabilities, 31st Dec., 1886.

ASSETS.

Municipal Taxes outstanding	$14,928 30
Cash on hand	183.62
Balance	2,512 58
	$17,624 40

LIABILITIES.

Bank of B. N. A.	$4,782 00
Unpaid contracts in hand	11,815.10
Accounts unpaid	1,026 30
	$17,624 40

Victoria, B. C., January 7th, 1887.

THOMAS RUSSELL, Accountant.
J. W. GRIFFITHS, Auditor.

Victoria Water Works, Balance Sheet, 30th December, 1886.

ASSETS.

Bank B. N. A.	$ 53,616 92
Corporation of Victoria	105,874 88
Construction Account	229,809 43
	$389,302 23

LIABILITIES.

Interest and Sinking Fund	$ 53,616 92
Debenture Account	102,500 00
Revenue Account	195,705 31
Redeemed Debentures	7,500 00
	$389,302 23

Victoria, B. C., 7th January, 1887.

THOMAS RUSSELL, Water Commissioner.
J. W. GRIFFITHS, Auditor.

VICTORIA WATER WORKS.

Statement of Revenue Collected and Disbursed from 1st January to 31st December, 1886.

RECEIPTS.

Water Rents	$36,071 19
Services collected	1,715 25
	$37,786 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

Charges, including Salaries, Printing, etc.	4,267 94
Maintenance	1,252 57
Service Pipes	1,775 40
Main Pipe Extension	2,220 61
Corporation of Victoria	22,169 92
	$37,786 44

Interest and Sinking Fund Account.

1886.	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Nov. 30.—	Balance at credit of account	$47,570 19	Paid interest on Coupons presented between 1st December, 1885, and 30th November, 1886	$10,455 00
	Cash received from the Corporation of Victoria, between 1st December, 1885, and 30th Nov. 1886, to pay interest on all loans	10,455 00	Balance	53 616 92
	Same—Sinking fund	4,614 44		
	Interest allowed by Bank B. N. A. on amounts at credit of Sinking Fund	1,432 29		
		$64,071 92		$64,071 92

CITY HALL, VICTORIA, B.C., January 6th, 1887.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL:

GENTLEMEN: The books and vouchers for the year from 1st January to 31st December, 1886, have been examined by me and are correct. I hand you herewith balance sheet, statement of actual cash assets and liabilities, statement of cash receipts and disbursements; also water works balance sheet, receipts and disbursements, and interest and sinking fund account for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

I may call your attention to the fact that the amount estimated for electric light plant and building was $13,000, the actual amount expended being $22,435 70, and for fire department was $9,000, while the actual expenditure was $14,759 20. The latter account, however, includes a number of hydrants, regular to fire engines and 500 feet of hose now on the way from England.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. GRIFFITHS, Auditor.

jan10

John Meston

CARRIAGE MAKER,

BLACKSMITH, Etc.,

Government street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets,

VICTORIA, B. C.

CELEBRATED

"GOLD SEAL"

Five Year Old

RYE!

IN CASES AND IN CASKS.

A. B. GRAY & CO.,

VICTORIA.

Sole Agents for British Columbia

nov28 D&W

VICTORIA

LOAN OFFICE.

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale Business strictly confidential.

44 JOHNSON STREET,

Opposite Railroad Hotel. P.O. Box 650

CHAS HAYWARD

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Langley Street, Victoria.

BROWN'S

Climax Washing Powder.

Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition. Increased sales. REDUCED PRICES.

Large packages, 40c; do. small, 20c

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

W. JACKSON, Jr. Manufacturer's Agent, corner Broad and Johnson streets. nov8

Railways and Steamers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway

is now open for Freight and Passenger Traffic and Trains are running through

Between Port Moody, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. Paul, Chicago,

And all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES.

The equipment of this line is all new and of the highest class. Our Sleeping and Dining Cars are luxurious, and our First and Second Class Coaches marvels of comfort. The Cuisine of our Dining Cars is unequalled; every luxury of the season is served to them.

We run the gamut of the finest scenery in the world—Mountains, Lakes, Streams and Prairie.

Smooth, well ballasted Steel Track. FREE SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS

NO DUST.

When Going East Purchase TICKETS via Canadian Pac Railway.

BE SURE AND CONSIGN YOUR FREIGHT BY THIS LINE.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car, Berths, and all information, apply at Office of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company (Ltd.), Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.; or, C. P. R. Agent, Port Moody.

G. A. CARLETON, Freight Agent. D. H. MUNRO, Passenger and Ticket Agent.

D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 2

Taking effect July 12, 1886.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver.
Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings.
Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island.
Monday at 6 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass
Friday, at 7 o'clock.

Port Hammond.
Monday at 6 o'clock, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leaves Port Hammond for Victoria.
Monday at 12 o'clock.
Friday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria.
Tuesday, at 4 a. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass.
Tuesday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route.

Leaves New Westminster for Hope, Chilliwhack, Sumass, and way Landings
Tuesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Leaves Hope for New Westminster and way Places
Monday and Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

Leaves Chilliwhack, 8 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for

HONOLULU, AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,

WITHOUT CHANGE.

THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer

ALAMEDA,

January 15th ..... at 2 P. M.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

nov28

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

Hongkong via Yokohama,

City of Peking ..... Jan. 22
City of Sydney ..... Feb. 12
City of Rio de Janeiro ..... March 5
City of New York ..... March 24

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 8th, 18th, 28d and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents, San Francisco.

nov 4

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at	5:45 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	10:00 a.m
Leaves Townsend at	10:30 a.m
Arrives at Seattle at	2:30 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	3:45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	5:15 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4:00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	6:15 p.m.
Leaves Wallula at	10:50 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:20 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	4:00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	6:15 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	11:30 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	8:00 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT IRVING,
General Ticket Agent.
Two doors north of Post Office.
Government street.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75

No Vacations

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

Ladies admitted into all departments.

Send for circulars

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street, between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

Perfected Spectacles and Eyeglasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to suit the most five years' experience in fitting glasses, satisfaction guaranteed. OPTICAL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Portland Advertisem'ts.

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. june7

OREGON MILLING CO.'S

Royal Flour.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

Sold by all leading Grocers.

JOHN WILSON,
Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria,
Agent for British Columbia.

Awarded First Premium at Oregon State Fair 1882, 1883, 1884. Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics' Fair 1882, 1883, 1884.

Capitol Mills Flour

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.

ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 75 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Redon, the Baker who bought it, the best he had ever used.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mills—Salem, Oregon.

PORTLAND AGENT:
ALEX. GRANT,
8 Stark street

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent Snow Flake Family Winsdsor, Bakers' and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

ISAAC LANNING & CO.
Proprietors.

aug 14 tf.

The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturition, Inability of Retention and Involuntary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $2.00.

"Good Harvest.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co. of Toronto are again introducing in this province their amazing cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The excruciating complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affected by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 14, 1887.

DIED.

TILTON.—In this city on the 12th inst., Florence Irene, daughter of Howard and Anne M. Tilton, aged one year, seven months and seven days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 1:15 p. m., from the parents' residence, View street, and at 1:30 p. m. from Christ Church Cathedral.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—No cases in the Police Court to-day.

—The Senate is the only place in the city to get Iced Drinks. *

—After the opera go to the Poodle Dog for refreshments and oysters. *

—The American Club will give a hop to-night in Denny's Hall. Tickets, $1.00.

—For first-class Canadian butter go to FELL & Co. *

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT *

—Ex-Governor Gibbs, of Oregon, died in London a few days since, aged sixty years.

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD's, Douglas St.

—The first meeting of the new city council will be held on Monday evening next.

—Port Townsend contains no less than 26 saloons in addition to a number of good hotels.

—A fine line of water proof coats and umbrellas, cheap at A. GILMORE's, Johnson street. *

—The Whatcom *Reveille* is authority for the statement that the Pacific coast saw mills have agreed to advance the price of lumber $1 per thousand

—FOREST IN TOWN—The Misses and children's spring heeled boots at ENSKINE' boot and shoe Emporium, corner of Government and Johnson streets. *

—So perfect has the means of transportation between Whatcom and Portland become that the distance can now be covered in 24 hours.

—For Christmas goods FELL & Co. have always carried off the palm, and this year have not only a much larger supply but a greater variety. *

—Mr. Van Buren, of Nooksack, W. T., has sold 70 acres of his farm, including the hop ranch, to Messrs. Jones & Gillies for $2,000.

—Christmas is near at hand, and FELL & Co., as they always have, had the first assortment of new fruits, and are now in receipt of a second consignment. *

—Mr. McLeese says the Hixon Creek shaft is down 165 feet, and the ledge has widened to 21 feet. Assays from $127 to $130 to the ton have been made.

—Fresh oysters by the bottle delivered to all parts of the city. Young Bros., New England Bakery, Government street, between Yates and Johnson streets. *

—No connection was made with the Princess Louise by the C. P. R. train yesterday from the east, consequently no eastern mail came through last night.

—The telegraph office was moved today to the new buildings on Government street, near Broughton. No delay in business in consequence of moving occurred.

—If you want to send "home" a Xmas or New Year's present that will be appreciated, send your photograph. Have it taken at Hall & Lowe's Government street. *

—GOODWIN & JORDAN, piano manufacturers, tuning and repairing. FACTORY COMMORANT street, between Douglas and Blanchard. First class work only. Telephone 98; P. O. box 422. *

—The game laws of Washington Territory prohibit the killing of deer between the 15th day of January and the 15th day of August. The close of the season for pheasants and grouse begins February 1st.

—The weather for the past four or five weeks has been extremely wet, and last night it fairly poured down in torrents. But the back of the winter has been broken and a few more weeks will bring genial warmth and bright sunshine.

—The Western Union telegraph line between here and Seattle somewhere is down, and has been so since the 11th instant. This is one of the longest breaks for some time and evidently shows that the furies have been raging.

—FELL & Co. having completed arrangements in the east for the supply of choicest Butter and Cheese from the best dairies, are now in a position to give their customers the full benefit of such arrangements. *

—KNIGHTS OF LABOR:—A lecture will be given on Saturday evening, January 15th, at 8 o'clock, in Harmony Hall by CAPT. MCCALLUM on "The Dignity of Labor." A cordial invitation to all classes. Admission free. *

—The managing committee of the Protestant Orphanage gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $58.75, from the officers of H. M. S. Cormorant and amateurs of Victoria, the proceeds of the matinee performance of the "Forty Thieves," given last Saturday.

Canadian Horses.

The Imperial government has, according to the London *Times*, issued orders for the purchase of a large number of horses in Canada, of a stamp required for cavalry and artillery, at the regulated price. This is, it need hardly be pointed out, a most significant announcement. Should it prove correct, it may perhaps be looked upon as the inauguration of what bids fair to become a trade hardly second in importance to the Canadian cattle trade.

For Alaska.

The Idaho, Capt. Carrol, sailed for the north to-day at 11 a. m., having on board a considerable quantity of freight and a number of passengers. Among the latter were Capt. Cowles, of the Sitka Quartz Mining Co., Capt. J. W. McCafferty, who supersedes Col. French as collector of customs for the Territory of Alaska, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, N. Silver, and eight others, including two ladies.

Married.

W. Clarke, Esq., barrister of Sitka, was married to Miss Georgia Choquette at the American hotel in this city on the evening of Tuesday last. They were passengers by the Idaho north to-day. Miss Choquette is a native of Stickeen river, and the daughter of Mr. Choquette, who has been for many years in the fur trading business in that part of the country.

The Messiah.

Professor Enrico Sorge has had such a rush of vocalists to assist at the first production of his popular Oratorio (over one hundred having already sent in their names) that he has decided to commence the practices on Monday next 17th inst., in Denny's room, next to Spencer's store, Broad street. There is no entrance fee.

B. C. Stationery and Printing Co.

The Gospel Choir by Ira D. Sanky, 65c. Select Notes on the International S. S. Lessons, $1.75. Chambers' Encyclopædia, cloth, $20. Webster's Dictionary, indexed, $14. See our 12 mos. at 10c.

J. B. Ferguson, Manager, next door to the post office.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mayor Fell Re-elected---Cons. Humber and Lipsett Defeated.

The following is the result of the polling yesterday:

FOR MAYOR.

James Fell	361
Chas. E. Redfern	248
Andrew J. Smith	216
Plurality for J. Fell	113

The total vote for Mayor was 825, a decrease of 46 from the former contest.

JOHNSON STREET WARD.

B. W. Pearse	232
John Coughlan	141
John Robertson	141
M. Humber	113
Richard Collister	98
E. C. Johnston	37

JAMES BAY WARD.

D. R. Harris	304
F. S. Barnard	232
D. W. Higgins	190
John Boyd	188

YATES STREET WARD.

John Braden	121
Louis Vigelius	110
Robert Lipsett	98
S. L. Kelly	77
Capt. G. G. Walker	73

In Johnson Street Ward there was a tie between J. Coughlan and John Robertson at 141, and it became the duty of the returning officer to give a casting vote, as only one could be elected. Mr. Bull said that considering Mr. Coughlan had been an unsuccessful candidate before and run well this time, he would give it in his favor, as it was evidently the wish of the people that he should have a seat at the council board.

COUNCIL FOR 1887.

Mayor—James Fell.

Johnson Street Ward—S. T. Styles, B. W. Pearse, John Coughlan.

James Bay Ward—D. R. Harris, F. S. Barnard, D. W. Higgins.

Yates Street Ward—John Grant, John Braden, Louis Vigelius.

The result was a surprise to a majority of the candidates—especially to the defeated. Messrs. Lipsett and Humber were beaten by small majorities and having proved themselves excellent councillors, it will be no reflection upon their successors to express a regret that they have not been re-elected. Mr. R. W. Pearse heads the poll in Johnson Street Ward, and therefore is elected for two years. Mr. Harris, in James Bay Ward, and Mr. Braden, in Yates Street Ward, have been similarly honored. Mr. Higgins had a close call, defeating Mr. Boyd by only seven votes. On the whole, the council is a good one, and the infusion of new blood, which will bring considerable technical knowledge with it, cannot fail to be a benefit to the city, especially when such questions as sewerage and water works extension are being considered.

THE STAGE.

The "Queen's Lace Handkerchief" Presented Before a Large Audience.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last night, the Pyke-Winston troupe performed the "Queen's Lace Handkerchief" to a bumper house. It is now agreed by all that the troupe is a superior comic opera organization, and such being the case a most liberal patronage has been accorded it nightly. Last night's audience was more enthusiastic than any previous one, the several stars being repeatedly recalled. Miss Winston as the King invested the character with a charm and looked superb in her many magnificent costumes, which without doubt are the finest ever seen here in that particular line. Miss Manfred was surpassingly lovely also, and her singing better than ever. Miss Telula Evans, a *petite* lady, is the best vocalist of the troupe, and won golden opinions last night. Mr. Pyke, in the leading male character of "Cervantes," was better than usual, while the comedian De Lange was just as funny as ever. The other characters were ably sustained and the chorus was more appreciated than ever.

To-night the "Oath of Love" will be produced, which will be the farewell performance of the troupe.

Another London Scandal.

A London cablegram states that Mr. Gladstone's article in the *Nineteenth Century* confuting "The New Locksley Hall," is the talk of the town. There is a rumor that Lord Tennyson is going to answer him in prose. One phrase of Gladstone's—where, in referring to the line about "incest in the warrens of the poor," he says it may be doubted if these have more to fear from a rigid investigation than other more spacious habitations—finds a swift commentary in the rumor of a divorce scandal, involving fifteen co-respondents, some of whom are great figures in the land. It is a common statement that the respondent is Lady Brooke, the daughter and heiress of the extinct Viscount Maynard, and the wife since 1881, of Lord Brooke in lieu of the Earl of Warwick, and one of the most beautiful women in Europe. The report is that there will be a washing of the soiled linen of the aristocracy, compared with which the Campbell case is a mere bubble.

An Inexhaustible Market.

Mr. John Jessop, the immigration agent in this city, in writing recently to Mr. H. C. Berton, of London, says: "An immense and inexhaustible market is now opened up with the eastern provinces as far east as Lake Superior not only for fruit, but for British Columbian timber and fish likewise. People are coming in fully as fast as the province can absorb them. From the Old Country the immigration has increased ten per cent. since the opening of the Canadian Pacific railway. Last month (October) Mr. Dyke (the government agent at Liverpool) alone issued more than 200 dols. worth of British Columbia bonus certificates."

Farewell Performance.

To-night the Winston-Pyke Opera Company will give their farewell performance, when Audran's charming opera, "The Oath of Love," will be re-produced. By special request, Miss Jeannie Winston will sing "When the Leaves begin to Fall." A special programme of interpolated songs has been arranged; among others a parody on the "Three Little Maids" of the Mikado, by the Messrs. DeLange. It was the original intention of the management to present a double bill this evening but, many objections having been made to presenting opera piece-meal, the intention was abandoned. A grand operatic treat may be expected and a full house in consequence.

Important to Ladies.

Read what Jeannie Winston, Portland's favorite prima donna, says of Wisdom's Robertine:

PORTLAND, Dec., 1885.

To W. M. WISDOM:—The "Robertine" you so kindly sent me is excellent. It is the finest preparation I have ever used, and is a decided acquisition to a lady's toilet. Yours Truly,

JEANNIE WINSTON.

The above is published in order to settle all doubts and disputes as to the existence of such an endorsement, and as evidence of the high esteem in which Wisdom's Robertine is held. This preparation has been before the public but a short time, yet the sale has been extraordinary. D. E. CAMERON, Fort Street, SOLE AGENT.

MR. BRADEN'S POSITION.

Is he Qualified to Sit as a Councillor?

After the nomination it was stated that Mr. John Braden was disqualified as a candidate, for the reason that he was a bondsman for the contractor for James Bay bridge. The result of the voting has shown that Mr. Braden is the choice of the people, as he was placed at the head of the poll in Yates Street Ward, and consequently has the right, if not disqualified for the reason named, to a seat in the council for two years. Before taking his seat each councillor has to make the following declaration:

"I, (A. B.) do declare * * * that I am not in any way disqualified from holding the office of a municipal councillor, and I have not, nor will have while holding office, any interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract or services connected with the Corporation," &c.

A bondsman may, in the event of the contractor failing to carry out the contract, be required to complete the work, and hence it is held that while such a contingency is possible he has indirect interest in the contract which would undoubtedly influence him as a councillor. Under the circumstances it would seem to us that the proper course to pursue would be for the council to relieve Mr. Braden as bondsman upon the substitution of another party in his stead. Until they do so it will be impossible for him to take the oath, and until sworn in he cannot take the seat to which he has been elected.

Express Packages.

Following are the unclaimed packages at the offices of the Northern Pacific and Dominion Express Companies, for which Messrs. Hall & Goepel, Government street, are agents. By the Northern Express Company:

Atwell King & Co, A Anderson, J L Burns, J B Crawford, J F Clinton, Fook Yuen, A B Grant, F Hamilton, J R Hett, J W Johnson, J Moobray, F M Montague, R Payne, N J Sutton, Cowichan, F Field, Calgary, M Fury, W R Searey, S Rosenberg, A Willer, R H Marvin, S West, Rev B M Mullins, R Rouse, Colonist, W J McLean, W R Coughlan, A E King, M Miller, D Gilbert, A R Spaulding, Pender Island, R W Punse, W S Dickson; J Neilson, M A Stephenson Twin Butte, L Johnson, J L Raymour, J Aaltonen, Roche Pass, Miss N Walker, Fred Brown, Lenz & Leiser, Rev H Sheldon, E L Blanc, Kamloops, Wm Ord, H Barthet.

By the Dominion Express Co.:

D B Williams, H D Graves, Maple Bay; John Holden, Saanich; Chen Bung, New York Life Insurance Co, L Laboude, Geo Tayler, W W Danzey, J W McLeod, J S Scott, J E Crone, C Coney, R C Colston, Mayne Island; C Archer, L J Broadwood, Golden City.

A WASH OUT.

The Trains on the Island Railway Interrupted.

In consequence of a wash out on the Island Railway, two miles beyond Goldstream, this morning's train to Nanaimo was compelled to return to the city. About twenty feet of high embankment were carried away, leaving the rails swinging in the air over the chasm. The engineer was fortunately apprised of the danger in time and a terrible catastrophe was providentially averted. A force of men were at once put to work and the hole will be filled up and trains will be running as usual to-morrow. The president and manager are taking extraordinary precautions to prevent accidents from this cause, and considering the character of the roadbed their fears are apparently not misplaced.

The Vancouver Riot.

Mr. J. McDougall, the contractor whose coolies were driven out of Vancouver, had an interview with Attorney-General Davie yesterday afternoon, and the matter is now engaging the attention of the government. The probable result will be that criminal actions will be entered against the members of the committee who took part in the expulsion. Mr. McDougall will in the meantime make preparations for the reception of another gang, and will take means to protect them by employing special officers, the Vancouver police being either unable or unwilling to cope with the mob. A suit against the corporation for damages sustained through failure to complete his contract is also contemplated, and is more than likely that before this trouble is settled by the courts the feelings of the citizens will have become so embittered that the effects will last for years. Come what may, the contractor is determined that the Chinese shall do the work on the Brighouse estate.

Right of Way Trouble.

We understand that an arrangement has been effected between the heavier property owners along the route of the line of the C. P. R., between Port Moody and Vancouver, whereby the company at once secure peaceable possession of the right of way, and that a virtual settlement of the whole difficulty has at last been reached.

Foresters' Election.

The election of officers of Court Northern Light, No. 5935, A. O. F., took place, resulting as follows: C R, J H Hughes; S C R, G Phillips; Treas, E J Salmon; Sec, H L Salmon; S W, B Williams; J W, H Burnell; S B, J Barron; J B, E Bragg. After the election the brethren sat down to a spread at Stietz Bros., where a most enjoyable time was spent.

NEW TO-DAY.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
J. P. HOWE, - - MANAGER

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, JAN. 14th.
GOOD BYE! FAREWELL NIGHT!

By special request,
THE OATH OF LOVE!

MISS JEANNIE WINSTON
AND
LOUIS DE LANGE

Introducing New Songs. Last appearance to-night of Miss Jeannie Winston and the Pyke Opera Company.
Seats at Watt's, without any additional cost.

Grand Musical Festival

THE MESSIAH!
[First time in British Columbia.]

Band & Chorus of Two Hundred

EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Musical Director—ENRICO SORGE.
jan13

FOR SALE.

The Victoria House, Dry Goods Business.

ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS, AND NOW DOING a profitable trade.

The undersigned wishing to retire, offers the well assorted Stock for Inventory.

The brick Store, 32x70, with Fixtures complete, can be leased for a term of years, also the brick Warehouse in the rear, with entrance from Broad street.

WILLIAM DENNY,
Government St., Victoria, B. C.

The business will be carried on as usual, giving the very best value for cash. jan10

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

Victoria Transfer Co.
(LIMITED.)

REDUCTION
OF
Hack Rates.

The following exceptionally low HACK and LIVERY RATES will apply until further notice:

From the Stand to any point within the city limits, one person	$ 25
Driving by the hour, each hour	$1 00
Dinner Parties and Theatres, to and from	1 00
To Trains and Steamers, each person	50
Balls and Parties, each Carriage	2 00
To and from Church, each Carriage	1 00

Hacks furnished any hour of Day or Night.
TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Regular customers having monthly accounts of over $15 will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent. on above rates.

Having a large number of Carriages, the Company are always in a position to fill an order. nov17

Using Only the Best Quality.

OUR BLANK BOOKS are not excelled by any other bindery on the Pacific coast. References given to parties using our work on application. Books made to any pattern on shortest notice and satisfaction guaranteed as to workmanship. MUNRO MILLER, Johnson street, Victoria *

NEW TO-DAY.

British Columbia Milling and Mining Co., Lim'td.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE following described shares in the Capital Stock of the above named Company have been sold at public auction to cover assessment No. 8, with interest and expenses, and that the Certificates therefor have been cancelled, namely—John Bennett, Certificate No. 976, 50 shares; Elizabeth Emma Cooper, 2, 10 shares; Peter Donnelly, 112, 100 shares; Augustus H. Green, 122, 40 shares and 923, 300 shares; Edith Green, 124, 10 shares; Michael J. Goode, 874, 50 shares and 951, 25 shares; Aubery Insley, 109, 50 shares; Manuel A. Insley, 110, 50 shares; Geo. C. Keays, 90, 100 shares and 269, 100 shares; Loo Chew Fan 554, 300 shares; William McEwan, 115, 20 shares; Thomas Oliver, 56, 20 shares; Guy C. Phinney, 962, 100 shares; Arthur William Reynolds, 1098, 100 shares; Charles Smith, 669, 50 shares; J. Chrystal Smith, 928, 125 shares; J. Spencer Thompson, 1022, 100 shares, John Wilfred Webb 54,150 shares; and Alexander Wallace, 935, 100 shares.

The public are cautioned not to negotiate any of the above certificates or shares.

GEO. A. SARGISON
Secretary.
Victoria, 7th Jan., 1887. jan14

Canadian Pac. Railway.

GRAND ICE
Carnival Excursion!
—TO—
ST. PAUL,
17th to 28th January;
—AND—
Montreal,
7th to 12th February.

$65
VICTORIA TO ST. PAUL AND RETURN.

$100
VICTORIA TO MONTREAL AND RETURN.

$110
VICTORIA TO MONTREAL and Return, going via St. Paul and Chicago, and returning via C. P. Railway.

Good for Sixty Days.

For dates of sale and full particulars, apply to D. H. MUNRO, Ticket Agent, Wharf street.

D. E. BROWN,
District Passenger Agent.
jan13

Burns' Anniversary.

St. Andrew's & Caledonian Society's

ANNUAL BALL

Will be held in the Assembly Rooms, Fort street, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1887.

Tickets, $2—can be had from the following members of Committee:

Capt. John Irving	D. R. Harris,
Geo. Dalton,	John Orr,
John Paterson,	Jas. Meagher,
Jas. Russell,	Wm. Lorimer,
J. G. Geddes,	R. B. Erskine.

jan12 d D. KENNEDY, Secretary.

CLOTHING AT COST!

A Genuine Clearance Sale of Clothing
AT COST FOR CASH,
Prior to Stock Taking, will take place at
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
Commencing MONDAY January 16th, and Continuing Thirty Days.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits.
Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats.
Men's, Youth's and Boys' Pants.

All to be Sold at Cost Price, for Cash, at
THE GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE, - - YATES STREET.
jan14

LOOK HERE!

A New Line of Waukemphast
Boots and Shoes!
JUST ARRIVED.

G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street.

HATS! HATS!

We have just received, direct from London, a Splendid Line of
Christy's Celebrated Stiff Hats
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

A. GILMORE,
Merchant Tailor & Clothier,
JOHNSON STREET.

Leask & Morrison,
The Leading Tailors.
The Only House in the City Employing a First-Class Cutter.
304 GOVERNMENT STREET.

For Useful and Ornamental Holiday Goods, do not fail to call and examine

JOHN WEILER'S

Immense Assortment.
Come and see the Show Windows during Christmas Week.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at

112 Government Street. IRVING BROS.

TO LET.

'The Fashion'
Livery and Sale Stables,
FORT STREET
To let. Apply at Market Exchange Saloon, next door. jan11

FRESH
Baltimore Oysters,
BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT
R. Beauchamp's,
YATES STREET. jan10
Finnan Haddies Daily Expected

NOTICE.

I HAVE TAKEN THE LEADERSHIP AND Management of the
Queen City Quintette Band,
And will furnish first Class Music, for Parties, Hops, Balls, Socials, Theatricals hereafter by the name of Queen City Orchestra.
L. F. H. BAERNSTEIN.
care Frank Campbell Jr.
Victoria, B. C. jan 10-1m

NOTICE.

THE annual general meeting of the French Benevolent and Mutual Association, will be held at the above named institution on Sunday next, 16th inst., at 1:30 P. M. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Board
H. H. BRUNE,
Secy. Pro. Tem.
jan10

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Did you ever buy any DRY GOODS or MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS that have pleased you as well or gave you such satisfaction as the Goods bought at our Store?

25 inch Grey Homespun Dress Goods	20
25 inch Dress Flannels, black and colors	25
25 inch do, do. All Wool	35
42 inch Cashmeres Black and Colors	40
44 inch French do. do.	65
25 inch Scotch Homespuns Dress Goods in Light and dark Grey	35
26 inch Fine Black Velvateens	60
26 inch Colored do.	75
50 DOZEN	
Size 17x36 Linen Towels	12½
22 Yds., Unbleached Cotton for	1 00
12 Yds. do., do., Heavy	1 00
12 Yds., Canton Flannel	1 00
2 Yds., Wide Unbleached Sheeting	25
2 Yds., Wide White do., do.	35
12 Yds., White Cotton	1 00
9 Yds., do., Fine 36 inches Wide	1 00
15 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose	40
40 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose, Seamless	50
100 PAIRS	
Ladies Coraline Corsets in Gold and Scarlet per Pair	75
50 PAIRS	
Crompton's Coraline Corsets	1 00
75 PAIRS	
The famous Coiled Wire	1 25
A full line of Blankets and Comforters at our usually low prices	
Mens Heavy Wool Undershirts	75
Mens Scarlet do. do.	90
Mens Vienna Merino	1 15
Mens Lambs Wool $1.25 $1.37	1 50
All Wool Sox per pair	25
Mens Heavy Home Knitt 3 for	1 00

ARGYLE HOUSE,
CLARENCE BLOCK,
DOUGLAS STREET.
WM. O'REILLY,
Manager.
All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. jan13 D&W

A. A. Aaronson,
PAWNBROKER.
Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties called on at their Residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street between Broad and Government.

In the Supreme Court
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY AN ORDER of the Honourable SIR MATTHEW B. BEGBIE, Knight, Chief Justice, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the personal estate, effects and credits of JAMES DRAKE & CO. All persons owing any money, or having any securities of, or belonging to, or in which the said firm, or either of the members thereof, may have any interest whatever, are forthwith required to pay over or account for the same to

JAMES C. PREVOST,
Registrar.

Dated at Victoria, 12th Jan., 1887.

BUTTER.

200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg
BUTTER,
For sale by
THOS. EARLE.
jan8

Glasgow and London
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$2,500,000
Government Deposit	100,000
Reserve	235,000
Income	1,100,000
Assets in Canada	400,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA.
Glasgow and London Building, MONTREAL
D. MACDIAL LANG, General Manager, London, England.
JAMES BURNS,
Agent for British Columbia—Office, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.
Every description of Fire Insurance effected at Lowest Rates.

British Columbia Milling and Mining Co., Limited

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of said Company, Langley street, Victoria, B. C., on MONDAY, the 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at half past eleven o'clock, a. m., to receive the report of the Directors, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then and there be submitted.

The transfer books will be closed between the 25th day of January and the 1th day of February, inclusive.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. A. SARGISON,
Secretary.
Dated 7th Jan., 1887. jan8

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.
DISPATCH A STEAMER
Every Saturday for San Francisco
Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p. m.
Jan. 15, - G. W. Elder.
Shippers must notify on when room for freight is required.
WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents.
Wharf Street, Victoria.
19th December, 1886. 6m

Burns' Anniversary.

The Victoria Weekly Times.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

VOL. 3—No. 28
WHOLE Number 132

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1887.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Thompson Bros., the well-known stationers of Portage la Prairie, are removing their stock to Vancouver.

—A theatrical company called the Toboggan Tourists are making their way Pacificwards from the east.

—William McNeill, an ex-deputy sheriff, has been temporarily appointed driver of the Deluge fire engine.

—The steamer Evangel is again on the Vancouver-Seattle route, and doing quite an extensive business.

—A New Westminster dispatch states that the W. U. line went down at 7:45 p. m. on the 11th, and has not been heard of since.

—Mrs. Williams, better known as Mrs. Boughner, of the St. George's Inn, Esquimalt road, died last night from a complication of ills.

—Mr. Peter Irving, a well known Tacomaite, has left for Montreal to spend the winter. Peter will be accompanied by a friend on his return.

—Our thanks are due to Mr. Robert Ward of this city, now on a visit to England for files of late English and Irish papers.

—The building boom of Victoria is slightly exceeded by that of Kansas City, where 4200 buildings were erected last year at a cost of $12,987,500. A fair sample of Western enterprise.

—The Tacoma *News* is authority for the statement that underwriters have offered $1,000 to any tug that will bring in the hulk of the Bolivian brig Irene recently abandoned at sea.

—The officials of the Northern Pacific Land company in this city say much land is being sold in Washington Territory, and predict that immigration to the prospective state will be large this year.

—Hay is now selling at $14 per ton at Calgary. What a bonanza the ranchers there must be enjoying when one can cut hundreds of tons within a few miles of the city.

—Master Mechanic Reid, of the C. P. R., is on his way back from England. He went to that country in the interest of the company, selecting machinery and other plant for that concern.

—The brakemen on the Northern Pacific trains have been presented with wooden sticks and belts to be used in coupling cars to prevent injury to the hands and arms of brakemen on that line.

—The output of the Idaho silver, gold and lead mines for the year 1886 amounted in the gross to the sum of $10,287,000, of which amount the gold was $3,600,000; silver, $5,032,000, and the lead, $1,655,000.

—The *Oregonian* says that "there are 330,000,000 Christians in the world, exclusive of the few nominal Christians who refuse to let a Chinaman stay over night in Tacoma."

—The postal telegraph system between the boundary and San Francisco is all but complete. It is confidently expected that the line will be in working order by the first of February.

—The Marquis of Queensberry no figuring in a divorce suit in Edinburgh, Scotland, was in Victoria about 18 months ago. His son was a "middy" on the Triumph when here.

—The steam schooner Leo sailed for Alaska Wednesday with a full cargo of merchandise. Seattle is getting a fine trade with Alaska though the Leo. Her cargo this voyage was valued at $15,000.

—Mr. T. E. Martin, of Regina, has begun the importing of lumber from the mills at Vancouver. It satisfactory rates of freight and terms of purchase can be secured a large trade will likely be done.

—The hearts of a number of Victoria youths, who have a penchant for chorus girls, are beating with joy at the approach of the dear, darling, delightful creatures.

—The *Columbian* strongly advocates improving the navigation of the Fraser, so as to allow sea going vessels to load at the Royal City mills with lumber. The suggestion is a capital one.

—The Canadian Pacific earnings for the eleven months ending 30th Nov., are $9,187,703; working expenses, $5,764,462; net profits, $3,423,241, against $2,984,183 for the same period in 1885.

—A youth from "sweet Chemainus," armed with a snare drum, made things howl last night on the streets. Too much whiskey and too little city life were the causes of the freak.

—The New Westminster police court had to adjourn because the stove would not "draw." The city editor of the *Columbian* thinks the stove held a "full" and suggests a more energetic use of the "poker."

—It is reported that a Mr. O'Brien, at present a conductor on the N. P. R. is to be appointed to a position in the freight department of the C. P. R., on this coast, and will report himself at Montreal on the 1st proximo.

—H. M. S. Cormorant has been hauled up to the wharf at Esquimalt for the winter. This was done to facilitate the movement of the crew between the ship and shore and does away with the use of small boats.

Mr. A. Maitland Stenhouse, M. P. P. for Comox, arrived from the north on Saturday. His address for the present is the Union Club. He will remain in the city until after the approaching session.

—The Winnipeg *Manitoban* has a dispatch from Ottawa to the effect that there is a prospect of the Hon. Messrs. White and Carling and probably Sir John, participating in a tour of British Columbia next week.

—The Vancouver *Herald* has entered upon its second year of publication. We rejoice with brother Brown in his prosperity. The *Herald* is a newsy sheet and deserving of a support it receives. A daily edition of the *Herald* may shortly be looked for.

—The Whatcom *Reveille* has the following regarding the Postal Telegraph Company: The line has cost $275 per mile or $73,000 from New Westminster to Roseburg, Oregon. The line is owned half by Mackay and Bennett and half by the Canadian Pacific railroad.

—The third hotel erected on the Canadian Pacific Railway for the convenience of its passengers will open on the 15th of this month. It is situated at North Bend, B. C. The whole of the furniture and appliances will be supplied direct from Montreal.

—The total hop crop of the Pacific coast for the past year is estimated at 56,000 bales. Next year's estimate is 75,000 bales equal to the out turn of 1884. The hop area of last year on the Sound was 2,250 acres. The best year for hop raisers was 1882, when as high as $1.50 per lb was paid.

—No. 1 train on the C. P. R. on Thursday morning, when nearing Yale had a narrow escape from a "spill." An immense boulder had slid down on the track. Holes were drilled in it, powder inserted, and sent off to atoms. The track was then repaired and traffic resumed.

—On the last trip of the Idaho from the north she brought down 600 barrels of cod pressed fish oil from the works of the Northwestern Trading company at Killisnoo. It was taken to Portland.

—The Y. M. C. A. of Tacoma is debating whether to disband and sell its furniture to meet indebtedness. It is a pity the worthy institution cannot find a good Samaritan to come to the rescue.

—The *Guardian* is to be taken in hand by a joint stock company and will appear as a morning paper. It makes a bad start by publishing a very untruthful prospectus.

—The Northern Pacific will build a large edifice in Tacoma, to be used as general offices. On the 1st of April the land department headquarters will be removed from Portland to Tacoma. General Passenger Agent Charlton, however, will remain in Portland.

—The *Columbian*'s mental opacity is so dense that it asks its contemporaries to label jokes as country newspapers do poetry. It would serve the same purpose if our contemporary would have a surgical operation performed, so that jokes might be injected hypodermically.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B. C. have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

—In railway circles it is reported that the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific railroads have practically agreed to divide their Pacific coast business at Snake river, the Northern Pacific taking all business originating in and destined for points north of that stream, and the Union Pacific handling the traffic south of it.

—From Seattle we learn that Captain Tarte, of the Evangel, remained at New Westminster on his last trip in order to have an interview with officials of the Canadian Pacific railway company. The result of that interview was that the captain entered into an agreement to carry all Puget Sound freight for the Canadian Pacific to ports as far south as Tacoma.

—The cash drawer in Mr. Fee's grocery was relieved of its contents last Monday afternoon by an innocent looking Chinaman who had been loafing around the premises for some days. The police are looking for the thief, but the proverbial needle in a haystack is not harder to find than a Chinaman in Chinatown, unless his identity is already known.

—"When the Victoria TIMES and *Colonist* get stuck for an item they are almost certain to begin abusing the climate of New Westminster."—*Columbian*. A stupendous exaggeration. The trouble is our contemporary cannot discriminate between a little harmless banter—provoked by its stereotyped reference to "Italian clime"—and "abuse." Neither of the Victoria papers are guilty.

—Mr. Thomas Earle, Wharf street, announces in another column that he has received a consignment of 200 kegs choice Brockville and Morrisburg butter, which he is now offering for sale at reasonable figures. These brands are the best and favorably known in the east and universally command the highest current prices in Montreal and in Britain. In short, none better is made anywhere.

—A sensational report from New Westminster to the effect that the Dominion House was dissolved, the authority said to be the *Guardian* in its issue of to-day, made our morning contemporary "hustle" for a confirmation of the report. When that event does take place—as it must within a few months at the farthest—THE TIMES as usual will be one of, if not the first, to make the announcement. So keep cool fellow ink slingers.

—Who will hereafter dare to say that Victorians are sleepy mossbacks? A Winnipeg journal—the *Manitoban*—says a Victoria, B. C., gentleman is now in the city and intends shortly to submit to the city council a proposition to light Winnipeg stores and private houses with an entirely new system of electric light. He claims that this light used in residences proves as cheap as gas or coal oil and gives a much better light.

—The *Free Press* of the 7th states that the thermometer on the previous day registered 37½° below zero. Truly Winnipeg has a vast quantity of ozone in its atmosphere. How the delightful, fragrant roses now bedding and blooming in Victoria would flourish in that very frigid clime of perpetual ice! To the Winnipegers we say come and get a boquet of roses, calla lillies, pansies and primroses from Victoria's gardens.

—The C. P. R. have issued a very ingenious souvenir card for 1887. It represents a "sere and yellow" maple leaf with a shade of red, encompassed within two circles. Between the circles and extending around the leaf are the words "Canadian Pacific Railway," and at the different projections of the leaf are the names of the principal points in Canada and the United States which may be reached by the railway. The fibres in the leaf represent the C. P. R. and its connections.

A Grand Ball.

For the second time since its erection has Assembly Hall, Fort Street, been devoted to the disciples of Terpsichore. Last night Mr. R. Dunsmuir gave a large ball and reception to his numerous friends in the above mentioned hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. There were a large number of the *elite* present and full evening dress was quite the thing. Professor Haynes' orchestra furnished the music and dancing was kept up till an early hour this morning. The inner man was not forgotten, as a splendid supper was served.

Decently Buried.

The Japanese sailor who was killed by falling from the masthead of the Penelope, was buried this morning. The funeral procession of four carriages, containing Japs and Mr. Chas. Gabriel left Storey's undertaking rooms at 10 o'clock. The body was interred in Ross Bay cemetery, and is the first Jap ever buried in the city. The affair has been the subject of calumnious comment in an evening paper, which Mr. Gabriel repudiates.

Indicted for Libel.

It may be interesting to the many readers in this city of the Portland *Siftings*, a most disreputable sheet in its venomous attacks on the Oregon public, to learn that the editor W. R. Boone has been indicted by the grand jury of Portland for criminal libel, in publishing an article concerning a Mrs. M. A. Kennedy some months ago.

Railway Material.

The C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Maude arrived in Esquimalt harbor this morning from Port Moody with a barge in tow loaded with two caboose cars, a locomotive tender and other railway material for the Island Railway.

Skeddadle and Arrest.

H. H. Klingel who purchased the provision business carried on by Dwyer & Co., Wharf street, last Friday made it convenient to take a trip to Vancouver, and from which he has not yet returned, nor is he likely to do so. His creditors are not numerous and the amount of his liabilities outside those secured are not heavy. On Monday the sheriff took possession of the premises, but found little therein worth seizing. It appears that in conjunction with his brother, who was arrested by deputy Sheriff Langley on Monday night that it was a part of their business to purchase live stock, conveyances, &c., on credit and make a raise on these by granting bills of sale to parties in the city on these. Then they would dispose of these chattels for whatever they would realize. In this way a few have been victimized. The Klingles are reported to have come to Victoria from Portland where their reputation for honesty and probity is not by any means the best. One of these birds has flown to other fields and pastures green, and the captured one will be accorded a hearing in the city justice mill.

Expulsion of Chinamen.

The Vancouver *News* denies that Mayor McLean was implicated in the expulsion of Chinese, further than as one of a committee, he waited upon them to peaceably and orderly induce them to return to the place from whence they came, offering them fair and just compensation for expenses. The press of Vancouver unanimously approve of the action of the committee, and praise the moderation of the citizens when conducting the proceedings. The *News* has the bad taste to attribute the proceedings about to be instituted to the "moss backs" of Victoria, meaning, we suppose, some of our white citizens. The insinuation is not worth refutation, because every person knows that the Chinese are never slow to avail themselves of the power of the courts when they imagine they have a good case. They are the only parties undoing in this matter. Our contemporary further says that Contractor McDougall will apply to the Mayor of Vancouver for protection, which Mayor McLean will be bound to give.

Hymeneal.

By private letter from England, we learn that Mr. Samuel Bednall, of this city, was married at the registry office, Nottingham, on the 15th December to Mrs. M. Brown, of Derbyshire. Mr. and Mrs. Bednall will remain in Nottingham during the winter, and will probably return to British Columbia in the spring. The many friends of the groom will be pleased to welcome him and his bride to Victoria.

Mr. John Hall, a former resident of Victoria and a brother of Mr. Richard Hall, was married at Kirk-Andrews-on-Esk, borders of Scotland, on the 21st December, by Rev. F. Taylor, to Miss Ellen Kate Elliott, of "The Rhodds," Cumberland, England. Mr. and Mrs. Hall will also settle down in Nottingham, but propose visiting Victoria at an early day. The honneymoon was spent in Edinburgh.

A Colossal Annanias.

The Calgary *Tribune* announces the arrival in that town of Mr. Henry Morton, of Hastings, Ont., from a trip to Victoria. Says the *Tribune*: "He reports very unfavorably of the continued wet weather of Victoria, where it has rained for sixty-six consecutive days. Mr. Morton says he has seen no place that suits him as well as Calgary, and, if he can procure a suitable location, he will in all probability remain and go into business here." Victoria will be well rid of such a modern Annanias. No room here for individuals who willingly misrepresent the country after the above fashion. They are in demand elsewhere, and perfectly welcome to stay there—Selah!

Resigned.

About a year ago charges of a grave nature were brought against Chief Murray of the Winnipeg police. The police commissioners held an investigation and to the surprise of many exonerated the chief from the charges. It now appears that he took a prominent part in the recent municipal elections, going so far as to canvass the prisoners and allowing all such as were favorable to his choice the liberty to go and vote under an escort of police. This became known and so indignant was the feeling on the subject that Mr. Murray has placed his resignation in the hands of the commissioners. It is believed that the resignation will be promptly accepted.

Two Good Jobs.

Messrs. Kermode and Warner, two enterprising ship builders, having thoroughly overhauled and refitted Trahey's old shipyard near Point Ellice bridge and erected substantial ways thereon, have two good contracts on hand. The steamer Tenser was hauled up yesterday and will be overhauled and lengthened twenty-three feet. The schooner W. P. Sayward will be hauled up behind the Tenser and undergo repairs also. The weight of these two boats is considerable and speaks well for the solidity of the new ways.

The Metlakahtlans.

Mr. W. Duncan has delivered a lecture before the Karagive Club at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, on the subject, Indian Civilization" among the Chinook Indians of British Columbia. In the course of the lecture he stated that he had had an interview with Pres. Cleveland, who told him that owing to international treaties he could not invite any colony to Alaska, but if they came they would be provided with land.

The Yellowstone Park.

Says the New York *Sun*: We learn from the St. Paul *Globe* that the Yellowstone Park expedition contemplated by Lieut. Schwatka is the enterprise, not of our esteemed contemporary, the *World*, but of Mr. Fee, the General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway. So, perhaps, Brother Pulitzer's lively apprehension lest Hell Roaring Creek be renamed Pulitzer River is ill-founded.

A Clever Artist.

Miss Richards, daughter of Hon. A. N. Richards, of this city, and a native of Brockville, Ont., an artist of great promise, is now engaged on a portrait of the late Hon. L. S. Huntingdon. The same lady has also been commissioned to paint a portrait of Speaker Kirkpatrick for the House of Commons gallery. Miss Richards will spend the winter in Rome.

A Bargain.

Some of the purchasers at the jewelry sale were remarkably fortunate. For $7.50 Uncle Aaronson purchased a tray full of gold cuff buttons any one pair of which was worth as much as he paid for the lot.

EXPELLING THE CHINESE

The People of Vancouver Determined to Send all Away.

The agitation against the Chinese at Vancouver is continued, and they are steadily leaving the city. The following notice was posted up on Saturday: "Notice is hereby given that all Chinamen must leave the city on or before the 16th January instant, and all Chinamen found within the city on or after that date will be forcibly ejected and their goods and chattels moved to False creek or such other places as convenience may dictate. And we warn the authorities not to interfere with us if they value their lives, as we mean business and are determined in our action. By order of the Vigilance Committee."

On Tuesday summonses were served on M. A. McLean, A. G. Ferguson, Hugh Keefer, Thomas Dunn, Thomas Stephenley, T. D. Cyrs, C. Goodmarphy, J. C. Huntsman, J. J. Blake, William Brown and Jos Humphries. The action is brought by Lee Shew, who will apply for an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with or in molesting the plaintiff, or his servants and workmen in the work of clearing land in the city of Vancouver, and in their going to and from such work. The plaintiff also claims $5,000 for interference and molestation. Mr. Thorburn Fell has been retained by the Chinaman, and Messrs. Bodwell and Atkinson by several defendants.

The *News* says that fully one hundred Chinese have left the city since Sunday, many having gone to New Westminster, Hastings and Port Moody. The statement that the property of the Chinamen was injured on Sunday is denied. Arrangements are pending to buy out the five laundries. At present only about ninety Chinamen remain.

NANAIMO NOTES.

Charles Drummond and Robt. Beck, who left Newcastle Island some time ago in a small boat, are believed to have been drowned. Cries for help were heard by Mrs. and Miss Page, near Oak Point, late at night, and next morning Drummond's dog came to their house. A cap was also picked up on the beach.

Frank Coyne, a miner working in the South Wellington Colliery, was severely injured on Monday by a fall of coal in his stall. It is feared that internal hemorrage has set in.

The funeral of the late Mr. John Malpass took place from Wellington on Sunday afternoon and was numerously attended.

The output of the No. 1 Esplanade shaft on Saturday last was over 801 tons, and is being further increased.

On Monday morning at 10 o'clock Mr. A. R. Johnson lighted the first fire in the Nanaimo gas works, and inaugurated the manufacture of gas.

A young man, named Thomas James, was hurt in the No. 1 shaft of the V. C. Co. Tuesday by a fall of coal from the roof in his father's stall.

A sailor of the J. V. Troop, at Departure Bay, nearly severed his arm at the wrist.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MAPLE RIDGE.

Nominations for Reeve—W J Harris, Wm Isaac. Councillors—Ward No 1—Hector Ferguson, Arch Dockstader, Clement Stickney; Ward No 2—John Laity, J W Sinclair, Henry Dawson, Jno Trembath.

DELTA.

Nominations: For Reeve—John McKee, jr. and John Oliver. Councillors by acclamation:—Wm Arthur, Thos E Ladner, J R Sutherby, Wm Pybus, Robert E Kittson.

Time to Wake Up.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says the British government is about to send out twelve eighty ton guns for the defence of British Columbia. These guns will be mounted at Esquimalt, a harbor close by the capital, Victoria, and where there is a dry dock, and also, it is probable, at Vancouver, the terminus of the Pacific railway. As four guns of this size would be quite sufficient for the defence of any harbor, it may be that it is also intended to mount guns at Nanaimo, where there are valuable coal mines, by which the Pacific squadron is supplied. The guns are to be carried over the Canadian Pacific one at a time on special trucks made for the purpose, and will all be mounted in position before the summer is much advanced. This defensive measure which England is now taking on the Pacific is due to a reasonable certainty that war with Russia will break out some day or another, and that the dockyard at Esquimalt might become an object of attack. It is a reasonable and proper precaution from a British point of view, and ought to serve as a good example for our statesmen to follow. While a pretty town like Victoria is being defended by huge cannon, San Francisco, with all its wealth, lies exposed to the attack of the first adventurous enemy that chooses to enter the Golden Gate. It is time for all parties in Congress to wake up to a realizing sense of the weakness of our position.

The Reward of True Merit.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles.

Another C. P. R. Hotel.

The third hotel provided by the C. P. R. for the convenience of their passengers will be opened on the 15th of this month. It is situated at North Bend, near Yale. It is most beautifully situated on the plateau above the Fraser Canon and commands the most picturesque views of the mountainous districts. It is constructed in the Swiss chalet style of architecture and will be fitted with every modern appliance to secure comfort and convenience. The whole of the furniture and appliances were supplied direct from Montreal. Mr. G. W. Swett, the superintendent of the hotel and dining car system of the service is superintending the arrangements.

REPLY TO "KOOTENAYITE."

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—I observe in this morning's *Colonist* a communication signed "Kootenayite," in reply to the letter of "S. P." which appeared in a late issue of THE TIMES. I am not the writer of the latter article, nor did I either prompt or instigate the writer; but in the main the statements in reference to the Indian troubles, I have reason to believe, are correct. But the letter of "Kootenayite" is misleading and in many respects essentially untrue. It bears numistakable evidence of having been prompted by a desire to foment an unfriendly feeling between Col. Baker and myself, in which I know it will completely fail.

It is quite true that I pre-empted the land adjoining my farm, which was occupied by the Indian Chief Isidore, and that I paid ten per cent. thereon. My object in doing so was to become the purchaser, but only in the event of the Indians being placed upon a reserve and to keep others from locating near my line. I repeatedly assured the Indian that he could remain, as I had no wish to disturb him, and between us there was a perfect and cordial understanding. In selling my farm to Col. Baker I did not "sell" my "right" to this land, but having explained it fully I made him a present of it, feeling assured that the same policy would be continued. I strongly advised Col. Baker not to disturb Isidore and not to interfere with the cattle of the Indians, as I plainly forsaw trouble as a consequence of a change of policy. Since then Col. Baker has pre-empted other lands claimed by Indians, which I consider he has a perfect right to do, but which has tended to increase the discontent. The real cause of the discontent is stated by "Kootenayite" to be the bad advice given by parties disappointed in their hopes and aspirations. If the insinuation is directed against Mr. R. Galbraith it is absolutely false. My brother distinctly stated, before leaving Victoria after the close of last session that he would not again be a candidate, and having voluntarily withdrawn he certainly cannot entertain any "defeated hopes." A peaceful residence of eighteen years in Kootenay by Mr. R. Galbraith and twenty-three by myself is a complete refutation of the slander. Mr. Robert Galbraith is also accused of having "got out of the way" at the time of the Indian council last fall. This assertion is on a par with the rest of the letter—it is not true. I am not aware that his presence was invited, but I do know that his business engagements were such that he was compelled to be with his pack trains at that time. "Kootenayite" is an anonymous villifier of character, who has not the manliness to sign his own name. Having the personal assurance of Col. Baker that he is not responsible, directly or indirectly, for the publication of the letter signed "Kootenayite" I will not pay any further attention to his misrepresentations.

J. T. GALBRAITH.

CURIOSITIES OF THE TARIFF.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—We tax coal, the originator of all usefulness in metals, 50 to 60 cents per ton, and we admit old and scrap brass free. I wonder what busy tinker had been up at Ottawa to get his particular trade free from taxation? He would say scrap brass is of small value, and he employs the labor of the country to convert it into greater value. I suppose the same does not apply to coal and iron; that the farmer who has his horse shod, his plough made, and his farm fenced with cheap metal, would not be employing the labor of the country, to turn his capital, so invested, into food for the people; that his trade is of less importance to the nation than that of the tinsmith, the tailor, or the candle-stick maker. Builders' hardware pays 30 percent, and Britannia metal is free. This is part of the national policy, to tax every man who puts up a shanty 30 per cent. on his hardware, whilst the upper classes, or those who use Britannia metal, go free. It may be a National Policy, if shaker or two in the east comprise the nation. Cables and chains pay 20 per cent., and chronometers, for ships use, are free. This item shows the framers of the tariff knew their duty, that industries like shipping, which in their very nature must compete with all the world, ought to have their material free. I give them the credit of intending to do what was right, but a maker must have gone to Ottawa and buttonholed the framer of the tariff in favor of his cables and chains. The National Policy burdens the shipping exposed to the competition of the world, and favors a trade for which the nation is not ready. Railway iron pays 17½ per cent., and locomotive 25 per cent. The all-wise National Policy gives millions with one hand for the construction of railways, and with the other taxes the machinery they must use; thus preventing the roads from being advantageously worked. And here again I must say that the government, if left free from these button-holing gentry, would do better than they do. When granting a charter to government lines they free the operators from taxation on articles imported for the construction of the road. Why? Because, though a company may have the construction and operating of the line, the government has to find much of the money, and they find it good to have untaxed material, and competition for their supply from all nations. What is good for government or National Railways, one would say, should be good for the nation. But the National Policy says it is not. This is a thing no fellow can understand, as Lord Dundreary used to say. The millionaires of the east and their wives understand the value of free trade for themselves. A great lady there will go to Europe once a year and to New York twice a year for new outfits. It pays their expenses and leaves a margin for the opera. They want to keep the farm laborer and the poor miner paying twice what he ought to go for their clothes and their tools, but the protectionist and his wife have a proper idea of where they should do their shopping, and whether they shall conform to the National Policy. They can run down to New York when they please and smuggle legally—if I may use such an expression—but poor unfortunate laborers cannot manage that.

FREE TRADE.

THE SPROULE CASE.

His Brother Sues the British Columbia Government.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—Frank Sproule, brother of Robert Sproule, who was hanged at Victoria some time ago for murder, has begun a suit for $50,000 damages against the Province of British Columbia, for the wrongful execution of his brother, against the absolute order of the Supreme Court and in the face of Henry Beatty's affidavit setting up an alibi for Sproule

DUNCAN IN NEW YORK

Lectures on Strange Practices of the Metlakahtlans

And Speaks About His Labors and their Results.

An address was delivered in New York before the Karagwe Club at the Clarendon Hotel by Rev. W. Duncan on the subject, "Indian Civilization." For over thirty years the lecturer has lived among the Chinook Indians of British Columbia. Of late years certain difficulties, due to the combination of the Church and the State, have arisen, and Mr. Duncan has been sent to this country to see if some arrangement could be made with the government here to move the settlement over which he has control to Alaska and be under the rule of the United States government. The place where he has formed his colony of civilized Indians is called Metlakahtla, and is situated about twenty miles south of the Alaskan boundary line on the Pacific coast.

When Mr. Duncan began his lecture, he said that he had talked for more years of his life in the Chinook language than in his mother tongue, and asked that he be pardoned for his limited use of English. "I am deputized," he began, "by the Indians of Metlakahtla to come to this country and find a home for them. They have had dealings with certain of your countrymen, and think they would like to live under your rule. I have been to Washington, and have had

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT CLEVELAND,

who tells me that owing to the international treaties, he cannot invite any colony to Alaska, but intimated that if they came, they would be provided with land. We have been led to believe in times past that the Indian could not be civilized, but I have lived to see that assertion demonstrated to be false. I have seen a number of these aborigines struggle for years to get out of a wild state, and now they have reached the goal. I see them attacked by the authorities of an ecclesiastical body, and their country, and they are prostrated. When I was a young theological student in London, news came to us of the barbarous character of these natives, and I accepted the call to go and try and civilize them. I reached Victoria and was told by the governor there that it was certain death to go among these people, but I was not disauded and performed the journey to Fort Simpson, and my first sight of the people was while they were engaged in murdering a medicine man on the beach. The next day a man who had offended the chiefs was taken away and burned to death, and on the third day I witnessed a remarkable scene. The daughter of one of the chiefs was taken ill, and, to save her, a slave—a woman—was brought out for execution. She was killed on the beach and thrown into the sea. The body was soon taken out, and presently two sets of medicine-men came out entirely naked and pranced down towards the body. After a sharp struggle the body was torn in two and the men

CARRIED IT AWAY IN THEIR TEETH

with many grimaces, and it was finally eaten. Thus I saw that every death was made double, for the chief's daughter subsequently died."

Mr. Duncan said that he then set out to learn the language of these barbaric people. He got one of the tribe to go to the fort, and by a system of gestures and object lessons he succeeded in getting the names of different things, and after eight months succeeded in mastering the language. He then went among the people and established a school, where he soon got a number of converts.

"We had for our school house a log cabin and a piece of steel hung outside for a bell, which was struck when he wanted the people to come. One day the chief's wife came to me and told me not to strike the steel, but I told her I should. She tried to persuade me not to do so, but finding I was determined to do it she went away. When I did strike it I found that the house was soon surrounded by the Indians, who drove away the children and then told me I was going to be killed. I certainly saw no escape, when a man stepped up with a pistol in his hand and told the man who was going to kill me that I must not be touched. It was the same man who taught me the Chinook language. The matter was quieted for a time, but I soon saw I must take my friends around the fort away by themselves, so we moved across the bay and founded the little settlement of Metlakahtlah."

The lecturer then told some of the characteristics of the people. Superstition, of course, formed the principle of all their beliefs, and the medicine men were considered almighty until they failed to make a cure, and

THEN THEY WERE KILLED.

As an instance of the pride of the race, he told a story about how the wife of one of the chiefs had been told in a neighboring tribe that she did not come from a long line of chiefs, but was what is called in this country a *parvenu*. She went home and told her husband of the taint, as they call it, which had been put on her name, and then began the work of removing the taint. First, the woman was decked out in all her finery, and when a large fire had been made she was carried on a blanket, placed on the fire, and burned to death. This removed the taint, but the revenge followed. The braves of the neighboring tribe who had insulted the woman were invited to her husband's house to a feast. The doorsare low, and as each guest entered he was stabbed and thrown into a pit in the middle of the hut. While this was going on the women of the tribe stood about the house and sang songs, so that the groans of the wounded could not be heard and the others warned against falling into the trap. In this way nearly the whole tribe was killed. Mr. Duncan said that he found that these people, in spite of their barbarism, prayed. When they were passing a dangerous place they would pray to the god of that place for protection, and their legend about earth and heaven is equally peculiar. It is said that these two places were very close together at one time, but that the children on earth made such a great noise that the Great Chief was disturbed and he kicked the earth away, and that accounts for its now being out of sight of heaven.

ANOTHER PECULIARITY

of these people is that each family has a symbol or crest which is placed on all their houses, canoes, utensils, and carvings, and by this mark are they known. The women all wear a large piece of wood in their under lip, and any disregard of this custom is derided. It was to go among such people that Mr. Duncan gave up his life and fortune. After thirty years of labor he succeeded in establishing a self-supporting community. He organized a police force, erected houses, churches, a town hall, saw mills, work shops, founded an agricultural department, and built a small steamer and two schooners, all of which was done entirely by the Indians. They were taxed each so many blankets each year to build streets and roads, and the best order was maintained.

The troubles in the community, Mr. Duncan said, began about two years ago, when the Church Mission Society of London sent out a bishop, and insisted that these Indians, who were living so peaceably, should worship according to the ritual of the English Church. This mixed them all up, and they told the bishop that they wanted to be left alone. They asked that a certain amount of land be given to them, and three of them went to Sir John Macdonald, who promised that they would be given a grant and left alone. But the church trouble came up, and as the two were inseparable a man-of-war was sent to the peaceful Indian village, and the men were placed under arrest and are still held. The community are on the point of disorganization, and the work of thirty years is threatened with destruction.

Mr. Duncan says that if they are not provided for he fears they will fight, as the community now numbers one thousand families. He is not here to raise funds for his people, but to obtain permission for them to go to Alaska, where they may have a piece of land of their own, where they can be allowed to carry on the industries which have been taught them. It is estimated that the Indians will lose over $50,000, in moving, in improvements, and that it will cost a great deal of money, as duties will have to be paid on all articles in stock in the stores. Another interview will be had with the Secretary of the Interior in a few days and some plan adopted.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The civic elections for the city were held yesterday and resulted as follows:

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

His Worship Mayor Fell has been re-elected by a majority of 113 over Mr. Redfern and 145 over Mr. A. J. Smith. The total vote polled was:

Fell	361
Redfern	248
Smith	216
Total	825

JOHNSON STREET WARD.

Pearse	232
Robertson	141
Coughlan	141
Humber	113
Collister	93
Johnston	37
Spoiled ballots	16

Two only had to be elected. Messrs. John Robertson and John Coughlan having a tie vote the returning officer decided in favor of Mr. Coughlan.

YATES STREET WARD.

Messrs. Vigelius and Braden were elected.

JAMES BAY WARD.

Owing to the resignation of Councillor Smith to contest the Mayoralty, there were three councillors to be elected in this ward. The result is as follows:

Harris	304
Barnard	232
Higgins	190
Boyd	183

PERSONALS.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. J. W. McLood, who has been visiting friends in Prince Edward Island, returned last night.

Mr. W. A. Wilson, who has been in St. Joseph's Hospital for six weeks under medical treatment, is out again.

John Roach, the eminent American ship builder, died at his residence, New York, Monday morning from the effects of a cancerous growth in his neck, which eat its way into the arteries, and which ruptured. He suffered great agony and had to be placed under the influence of morphine.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. W. Pickering, a well known cricketer, is about to remove from Toronto to British Columbia.

Mr. J. P. Walls returned from the mainland last night.

Mr. B. Young is in the city.

Mrs. E. Metcalfe left for England this morning via the C. P. R. Her sister Miss Susie Jeffrey accompanied her to Vancouver.

Mr. William McColl, merchant, New Westminster, is in the city.

Mr. McDougall, contractor for grubbing and burning the Brighouse property at Vancouver is in the city in connection with the expulsion of the Chinese who were to enter his employ, by a certain class of Vancouver's citizens, was a passenger by the Louise last night.

Manager Mack Thall of the Pyke-Winston opera troupe is a most genial gentleman. His acquaintance with Victoria dates back to 1872 when he brought the Royal Marionettes here. Since then he has piloted to our city Hazel Kirke; Rials U. T. Co.; Andrews & Stockwell's Pantomime Co., and Camillo Urso the violinist.

Rev. J. W. Daniels, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will deliver a sermon this evening at the Baptist Church, subject: "The resurrection of the just." Mr. D. has devoted several years of study to this interesting theme.

Mrs. Miles and Messrs. F. and T. Maitland Dougall are at Roqsabella.

Gazette Announcements.

The last *Gazette* contains the following announcements:

The regulations for the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, in 1887, can be seen at this office on application.

W. J. Armstrong, Esq., J. P., Sheriff for New Westminster, to be a Registrar, under, and to carry out, the "Marriage Ordinance, 1867," and the "Marriage Ordinance Amendment Act, 1872," for the City and District of New Westminster.

Captain R. G. Tatlow, of Vancouver, to be a Notary Public for the Province.

The second name of J. F. Planta, S.M., and Coroner for Vancouver Island, is Pybus, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of the 6th instant.

The assessed valuation of the city of New York real estate, compared with last year, shows an increase of $52,250,000. The total is $1,257,250,000.

When Henry M. Stanley was on the Congo he found in the hands of the Arabs 2,500 captives. He selected from them 18 little boys, for each of which he paid a handkerchief costing him a penny half-penny each at Manchester.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 14, 1887.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is stated that owing to the unsatisfactory state of the Queen's health the Prince of Wales has abandoned the idea of paying a visit to Australia this year, and consequently of making a trip over the Canadian Pacific Railway. This announcement, if confirmed, will be received with very general regret.

It is stated that the Dominion government purposes shortly to consolidate two of the present departments under one minister and create a minister of Trade and Commerce under which will be established a Bureau of Labor. The Railway and Public Works departments will probably be the departments consolidated.

Italy is becoming a land of monuments. One has been erected to Victor Emmanuel, at Turin, costing $200,000, all of which was paid by King Humbert. Another is going up on the Janiculum in Rome to Garibaldi, to cost as much. Milan, Naples, Genoa, Palermo, and Bologna are putting up monuments to Victor Emmanuel, costing, from $50,000 to $100,000 each, and Genoa is spending $30,000 on one to Mazzini.

Hon. P. A. Landry, M. P., for Kent, the leader of the French Acadians, was banqueted at Moncton, N. B., on New Year's eve. The fact that Hon. Messrs. Foster, Bowell, Carling, Costigan and possibly Sir John Macdonald will speak in Hon. Peter Mitchell's constituency this week is significant of the near approach of the general elections. The ministers will also likely go to eastern Nova Scotia.

An Ottawa special to the *Advertiser* says that the fishery trouble and the recent elections have tended to bring about a cabinet break-up; that Hon. John Costigan, minister of internal revenue, and Hon. Mr. Foster, minister of the fisheries, will probably resign. It is settled that unless the United States make some overtures looking toward a settlement of the fishery dispute the Canadian government will go back to the old system of licensing foreign vessels. The license will be charged as formerly upon the tonnage of vessels.

Australia now appears to have its Chinese labor question. The writer of a letter on this subject in the London *Daily News* expresses himself as not hostile to the emigrants from the Middle Kingdom. Only, he says, he wants to see the rich and promising country he inhabits an English settlement, and not "a mere Chinese colony under English supervision." The danger of this last undesirable consummation is, he declares, imminent. The supply of Chinamen is inexhaustible. Swarm after swarm visits the colony, makes its "pile," and returns to the "Flowery Land." And their presence is fatal to the white settler. They can "live and thrive" on a little rice and fish, they can lodge anywhere, they are exceedingly laborious and ingenious, and they never "strike." Trade after trade is passieg into their hands, and they threaten to "live down" the white workmen altogether. The writer took the chaplain's Chinese class one evening; and "their hunger and thirst after knowledge," he declares, "and the startling rapidity with which they get on is something fearful to contemplate."

In the Supreme Court of New York an important discussion has been rendered by Judge Daniel which should prove a warning to every Canadian who is tempted, in the hope of rapidly increasing his wealth, to gamble in stocks or produce. The action on which the judgment is founded arose out of the pool formed in 1880 by Keene and his associates to advance the price of lard. A fortune was realized; but the members of the pool charged that they did not get their full share of the proceeds—in other words, that their brokers had defrauded them by making fictitious purchases and sales. Keene sued the brokers, who put in the defence that the transactions were gambling, and that the law could not force them to account. The decision of the Supreme Court is that the defence is valid. It is held that the combinations to keep articles of food or other necessities off the market, with the view of getting a higher price for it, are unlawful conspiracies punishable as a crime. Thus, when a man puts up his money on stock or produce speculations, and his broker chooses to swindle him, there is no more chance of recovering the money, by legal process, than there is of compelling a man to pay a bet which he has not "put up."

It is a specialty, says the London *Spectator*, of sanitary reformers, who are among the most useful of the many intellectual nuisances in the world to be deficient in the quality of humor. One of them, some years ago, recommended that a man's dead relatives should be burned at the corners of streets to save gas-lamps; another, not two years ago, lectured on the unhealthiness of boots in bedrooms; and lately Mr. Mansergh, at the close of a most sensible address to the Sanitary Congress on water supply, brought in his views on teetotalism in the oddest way. He told his audience that "systematic hot-water drinking had been proved in America to be destructive of the appetite for alcohol." We entirely believe him, and if he extended the destructive effect to the appetite for mutton chops, fruit or wheaten bread, we should believe him also. But why limit us to hot water, when tartar emetic, ipecacuanha, unrefined cod liver oil, and perhaps twenty other drugs, would be at least equally potent? The old remedy of Rechab, total abstinence, is an easier one than that, and as perfectly effective as long as it is pursued. The difficulty of the temperate is not to leave off alcohol, but to believe in the use of leaving it off. They do not find that the most perfect abstainers in the world, life convicts, become better people.

The Sultan has sent a special envoy with a message to the Czar congratulating him on the birth of his nephew.

TORONTO'S MAYORALTY.

More than ordinary interest this year centered in the contest for Toronto's mayoralty. The contest for the civic chair was not a political one in any sense; it was prohibition pure and simple against intemperance—Mr. Howland the late Mayor representing the former and Mr. David Blain the latter. Both men were the strongest that either side could have chosen. Mr. Howland was supported by all the Toronto dailies excepting the *World*. His majority over Mr. Blain was 2,277 in a total vote cast of 16,163—the largest ever recorded in the Queen City. The pro-liquor party had a popular candidate in Mr. Blain and not an effort was spared to gain for him the coveted seat, and the large vote polled for him is evidence of his strength. All efforts, however, were in vain, as, opposed to his friends were arrayed the great mass of the working people and the solid vote of the women, who, with the exception of a few in one or two of the wards, whose reputation was not above suspicion, and who personated absent voters of their sex, to "a man," voted for Mr. Howland. Not only did he secure the temperance vote for himself but a majority of the new council are in affinity with him on that subject as well as the moral questions affecting the city's welfare. The *Mail* claims it to be undoubtedly a magnificent victory for the temperance party. The *Globe* regards it more in the light of a political victory, for out of twenty-six candidates supported by it no less than twenty-one pronounced Liberals were elected, the vote standing 21 Liberals to 15 Conservatives. Many of the Aldermen who last year headed the polls were completely routed this year. The change is regarded as an extraordinary one. On the night of the election Shaftsbery Hall, Queen street, was crowded with electors anxious to learn the result of the contest. When it became known that Mr. Howland's election was assured, the vast audience as if by magic started to sing the doxology—"Praise God from whom all Blessings Flow" to the tune of Old Hundred. No pen can picture the effect upon the surging crowd, in which were many of the wives and daughters of the first families of the city. The Mayor elect very briefly thanked the audience and his supporters for their cooperation that day. "He said the hymn just sung was the expression of his feelings, and he thanked God for a victory upon a straight line, clear, and upon issues that were unmistakable. This victory defined the strength of the liquor party, so that they knew exactly what their strength was. This victory was one which gave the temperance party permanent control of the city, as against such influences as had before controlled it. The beneficial influences would not be limited to this city. Toronto would be a beacon light for other cities that were struggling and groaning under the control of these evil influences. We ought to be thankful that we have been able to drop all party and sectarian feelings and unite to accomplish such results."

This is the first time in its history that the Liberals have had a majority at the council board in that city. In the election of trustees for the school board the contest this year was waged with greater fever than previously, on account of the Conservative majority granting Inspector Hughes a furlough to meander through Ontario denouncing the Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross. Three prominent Conservatives were defeated by Liberals.

FITNESS THE QUALIFICATION.

Surely this Dominion, observes the Montreal *Herald*, stretching from latitude 49° to the North Pole, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and capable of sustaining a population of one hundred millions, is large enough to contain five millions of Canadians without interference with one another on the question of their nationality or religion. If not, where is the country to be found that will not insist upon a religious test or upon the minority yielding to the majority in matters of conscience, and passing under the yoke? We have in most respects the freest country under the sun. We have here people of every nationality. We have more reasons than any other young country in existence for exercising among ourselves the largest charity, the most perfect toleration. If our vast unpeopled spaces are to be filled with an active and industrious population, attracted from those countries in which the spirit of intolerance is still ripe, where enormous standing armies are crushing the life out of the nations, and when the average men and women can never hope to enjoy the domestic and social comforts to be had on this side of the Atlantic, we must see to it that the country is governed in a spirit which will assure to every person the fullest liberty of action in all matters of conscience. We must not advertise ourselves to the world as a country in which legislation guaranteeing a religious minority certain rights are not respected. We should not allow it to go to the world, for instance, that a great city refuses to elect for mayor a gentleman in every way admirably qualified for the position because thirty years ago he happened to join an Orange lodge. We must not lay down cast iron rules which would deprive the majority of the right of election, leaving the minority to dictate in such matters, any more than we should permit the religious majority to trample upon the rights of the religious minority. This must be a country where in matters pertaining to the choice of public servants, at least, there must be a great deal of "give and take." Fitness should be the sole qualification for office, leaving religious and national prejudices entirely out of the question.

Prisoners in the jail at Gallion, department of Eure Fraser, mutinied and attempted to overpower the jailers and escape. Troops summoned by telegraph from Rouen soon reached the jail and succeeded in quelling the mutiny.

The Dolores land and cattle company, of Texas, assigned Saturday with liabilities of half a million.

A VICTORIA EMIGRANT

Is Met on the C. P. R. at Quebec by a Reporter.

British Columbia, a Rising Sort of a Place.

It was at Quebec, says the Montreal *Herald*, in a car of the C. P. R., 2 o'clock express that our reporter met with him. Rather under the middle size, but with a bull neck of the true English type, light hair and blue eyes, he looked prepared for anything. He was holding on to a pipe almost as long as himself, which had been sold to him by a German fellow-passenger as "just the thing for Canada." Our reporter learnt that he was a fish-hawker by trade, last hailing from Manchester, and that he had saved £100, which he was taking out West with him. Did you take your passage through an emigration agent? asked our reporter. No, I didn't. I've heard something about those gentry, was the reply. Take your money and put you down in some God-forsaken place with nothing on but your shirt. A pal of mine was dropped on a place they call Anteycostey and would near ha' died if the government hadn't sent and took him off. No. I read in a pamphlet that the railway sends about of a place called British Columbia, that it was a rising sort of a place, where a man might have a chance, so I wrote to the government Emigration Office in Westminster about it. They made enquiries and I went up to London and saw Mr. Johnson, who told me all about the place. Said he'd written to Victoria and found that I could get good wages there if I chose to hire myself out, or that I could get a good start if I set up for myself. So I'm going to have a try. England ain't the place it used to be. I've been all round the coast pretty near, and what wi' the furiners a coming in, and our own people bein' mostly out of work, there ain't much chance of doing anything. There were some Germans lived in the same court wi' me, who used to sleep in a bed and live on cats meat and water, and they generally sold things pretty high, a penny cheaper than I could.

When did you get to Halifax? Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning about 2 o'clock. When the Oregon got in, they turned us out of the ship and into one of these sleeping cars, as they called 'em. Seemed curious like when they told us to take off our things and go to bed. Never went to bed in a train before, but it ain't bad when you're used to it. Better than the steamer anyhow.

Were you comfortable on board the Oregon? A. Pretty well, the place I had to sleep in wasn't much bigger than I've seen a dog's kennel, but after a bit the steward asked me to clean the knives for him, and then I used to be most of my time with him.

So you spent your Christmas Day at sea? A. Yes. The ladies and gentlemen on board got up an entertainment for us in the saloon. One of 'em made a boy disappear from under a tablecloth that he was wrapped up in and come down thro' the skylight. And then they acted a play, and a pretty young Canadian lady played the pianner for us while my mates sang. We'ad a laugh that night, we did!

Did you come right on from there? A. Yes, the interpreter took us on to Point Levy, where we slept in a shed and this morning he took us across the river to a receiving house in Quebec, where I washed my clothes and got a hot breakfast. Them as liked it went to bed till this train was ready.

Do you like the style of railway traveling? A.—Sometimes. The cars they brought us to Point Levy in want nigh as good as a Midland third. This one's better, and they say the train keeps good time. Hope it does anyway, as the same company takes us all the way thro' from here 3000 miles, Mr. Johnson said it was.

And do you pay for all this? A.—Yes, I should think I did. I paid £12, 17s in London, and they're going to give me £2 as a bonus when I get to Vancouver. I asked 'em to give it me in London, but they said they knew a trick worth two of that.

Do you like the country? A.—Well, it's cold; and I don't like the meat; can't stomach it somehow; but they're kind to emigrants. They'd feed me all the way, I believe, if I chopse to say I'd no money.

Well, I hope you will do well. A.—I don't see why I shouldn't. I'm only 30 and I ain't afraid o' work. Better come out here than go to the work'us, which is what it was coming to in England. At this point the train drew up at St. Martins and our reporter left the enterprising emigrant waving a graceful farewell to him with his long pipe.

YALE NEWS.

Prizes to Scholars in the School—Weather, &c., &c.

A pleasing incident occurred in our public school on Friday last, in which about twenty prizes were distributed among the successful competitors in the various subjects of study during the month of December. The trustees of the school and several other citizens availed themselves of the opportunity of being present, and manifested a deep interest in the proceedings. Following is the result of the competition: Deportment—1, Nanny Teague; 2, Rosa Oppenheimer. Punctuality and Regularity of Attendance—Maggie Fraser, Annie Moorhouse and Katy Fraser, all being equal, none of them being either late or absent during the month. General Proficiency—Fourth class, Norman Fraser; third, Esther Oppenheimer; second, George Ward; first, Grace Johnson. Writing—Fourth class, Alexander Dunn; third, Mabel Williams; second, Alice Teagne. Drawing—1, R Fraser; 2, Minnie Revsbeck; 3, Mabel Williams. An interesting feature of the day's proceedings were the spelling matches which resulted as follows: Champion of seniors, Mabel Williams; 2nd class, Lottie Mattheson; junior classes, Rosa Oppenheimer, Lousa Ward, Willie Ogle and Willie Revsbeck of their respective classes. The prizes were awarded by Miss Wise, Messrs. Lovell, Teague Allan and the teacher, Mr. Kinney. At the close of the proceedings it was announced that about $20 worth of prizes would be contributed about Easter vacation.

Weather mild since new year set in occasional showers have greatly reduced our heavy snow fall; slight instalments have been added during the present week. River continues still open, and silently but rapidly wends its way to the parent ocean. Trains very regular. Your correspondent last week was slightly in error, and should have said 8 above instead of "8 below" zero. We have not been "below," yet, and hope we never shall.

The French in Tonquin.

Paris, Jan. 11.—Official dispatches from Tonquin report that the French troops made an attack on a large rebel force entrenced at Thanhoa, but were twice repulsed. During the fight four French officers were wounded; five European and eight Tonquin soldiers were killed and fifteen European and twenty-seven Tonquinese were wounded. Reinforcements of artillery and infantry will be sent to the French at Thanpos.

There is an alarming increase in Natal of outrages upon European women by natives.

The German army changes are absorbing a good deal of attention at home and abroad.

Political Notes.

It is now reported that the elections throughout the Dominion will be held on the 9th of February.

An independent political association upon Canada's First principles will shortly be established. Some of the most popular and influential public men of Conservative proclivities are taking the lead in the matter.

There is nothing more convincing than the logic of events, says the St. John, N. B., *Telegraph*, and that logic unmistakeably foretells a great Liberal victory in the next Federal elections.

Nicholas Flood Davin, in the Regina *Leader*, says: "Many seem to think that Sir John Macdonald secretely approved of the *Mail's* course, and that the *Mail* is insincere in stating that it is independent. We happen to know that it is literally so."

The local aspirants for seats in the Commons at the approaching elections will be as numerous as black birds on an isolated cherry tree. Only two, however, can get there. Query: Who will they be? Echo answer the Oh! who?

There are no less than three Superior Court Judgeships vacant in Quebec and the possibility of a fourth, on account of ill-health, in a short time. The names of Messrs. P. G. Davidson, Curran, M. P., Bithume, Q. C., and Brooks, of Sherbrook, are mentioned in connection with these vacancies.

Alluding to the provincial elections held during the past year the St. John *Telegraph* says: In British Columbia the provincial government was sustained in the elections, a matter of no political significance in Dominion affairs, as owing to the small population (about equal to that of St. John and Portland), and its isolated position, the government of the province always seeks friendly relations with whichever party is in power at Ottawa.

The telegraphic despatches regarding to the financial standing of Mr. Harry Northcotte, who resigned his position in the Imperial Ordnance department, is misleading. Mr. Harry Northcotte married the adopted daughter of Sir George Stephen, who gave her as a wedding present $1,000,000, and a fine city residence in Park Lane, a fashionable quarter of London. Most people would not consider such individuals as poor.

A recount of the votes polled in South Renfrew has given the seat to Mr. John A. McAndrew, barrister, of Renfrew, by a majority of 9. Mr. Dowling's majority as announced by the returning officer was 2. This will not affect the political strength of the Legislature, as in his address to the electors McAndrew stated that he had always been a Reformer and saw no reason why he should change his political faith. He was a supporter of Mr. Mowat's administration, excepting that he advocated an alteration in the methods of distributing grants for colonization roads.

A correspondent writing from Ottawa on the 6th inst., says: A Cabinet Council is being held at Ottawa to-day, to discuss the question of an immediate dissolution. In all probability the elections will be held before another session. Sir Hector expressed himself as confident of the result and strongly condemned the course of the *Mail*. A formal repudiation of the *Mail* by Sir John A. Macdonald is expected to be issued shortly. It is stated on good authority that Sir John several months ago wrote to Mr. Bantin, pointing out the folly of the course the *Mail* was pursuing and earnestly requesting him to cease his attacks on the French Canadians and Roman Catholic Church. This Mr. Bantin refused to do, and has once publicly expressed his intention of continuing the crusade.

Montreal *Star*: The preliminaries for a general election are now pretty well over and whether it takes place on the 23th of the present month or on the 25th of next September is a matter of comparative indifference to the great bulk of the community. The constituencies have been forewarned and they are forearmed. It is stated that the only reason why the government did not issue a special *Gazette* announcing dissolution was because of the opposition of Lord Lansdowne, who believes there was no necessity for bringing on the elections at present. Hon. Messrs. White and Chapleau were closeted all morning, on the 7th, and orders were issued not to disturb them even if trelegrams arrived. It is reported they are busy selecting returning officers for the Province of Quebec. Leading organizers have arrived in Ottawa and the city is filled with rumors.

The return of Sir Charles Tupper to Canada at this particular juncture is regarded as significant, to say the least. His appearance on the scene will not change the aspect of affairs to any extent. Sir Charles has a reputation; not that, however, of a white lilly. His debating abilities are of a very high order, but he is "the great stretcher" of the Dominion. The Nova Scotians throw the blame on his shoulders for the condition into which that province has drifted, and he will find it a difficult task to find a seat for that province. His name has been mentioned in connection with one of the seats for Halifax. Sir Charles' hands were clean so far as the Pacific scandal was concerned, but there are those who believe that he, contrary to the general rule, has become wealthy on politics, and doubt whether it was accumulated honestly. The best of relations have not always existed between Sir John and himself for it is an open secret that at one time (during the Mackenzie regime) that Sir Charles signified his willingness to join the Liberals—the sine qua non being the deposition of Mr. Mackenzie and the substitution of Mr. Blake as leader of the House. It will now be seen how far Sir John is willing to give the ablest lieutenant he has had since Sir Geo. E. Cartier's death rein. The chieftain has trained no one upon whose shoulders his mantle will fall. Will Sir Charles be the Joseph to lead the once powerful, but now evidently demoralized Conservative party again to victory?

England Preparing.

The New York *Star's* London correspondent on the 7th inst., cabled that "there is a slight scare here arising from the mobilization of the two English army corps, and officers on furlough, belonging to regiments not on the roster for foreign service, are stated to have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to report for duty, indicating that preparations are advancing for the formation of a third army corps. It has further transpired that the war office is pushing forward arrangements pointing to the army and navy reserves and auxiliary forces being called out. The activity of the admiralty is still more ominous. In Liberal circles it is believed if these preparations really mean war, they will lead to the fall of the ministry, and Churchill would be the first to join the Liberals in denouncing an interference by England in the continental quarrel. The authorities of the fighting departments explain the formation of the two army corps and other movements on sea and land as part of the arrangements for celebrating the Queen's jubilee. If this be so the Queen's jubilee is going to cost the country as much as Beaconsfield's preparations to fight Russia at the close of the Turkish war, when the Russian forces were marching on Constantinople.

THE BAY CITY.

Returns for 1886 Show a Decided Improvement.

The Produce Export of San Francisco—Banking Capital.

The returns for the port of San Francisco up to the 15th of last December show an improvement in trade for the year. There has been much less complaining, and a more cheerful feeling is evident. Particularly has this been the case in the fall, the improvement in wheat values, added to fair prices for other products, having caused orders to come forward with more freedom than has been customary for some time past. The produce exports from San Francisco in November amounted in value to $4,918,500, the largest total for that month since 1882. For the first eleven months of this year the produce exports aggregated $35,534,400, exceeding by $3,000,000 each of the two previous years. The customs receipts in November were also large, amounting to $600,000, the regular monthly average being about $500,000. The produce exports by sea for the eleven months were sent to the following countries: Great Britain, $18,000,000; China, $3,128,000; Hawaiian Islands, $2,782,600; France, $2,514,000; Australia and New Zealand, $1,400,000; Mexico, $1,050,000. None of the other markets aggregated $1,000,000 in value. There has been a heavy withdrawl of cash from some of the local banks on account of the speculation in mining stocks. Prices advanced with rapidity for a few days, till the numerous failures of brokers who were "short" caused a reaction, but the set-back has not been so severe as was anticipated.

The wet season has held off this year later than usual, and, although there have been some good downpours, more rain is needed. The shipments of wheat this season have amounted to 6,591,211 centals, against 2, 792,195 centals in the 1885 season. The shipments in November were 1,945,882 centals, against 530,051 centals in 1885, almost a fourfold increase. For the whole year, to the end of November, the shipments amounted to 14,256,000 centals, against 10,740,000 centals in the eleven months of 1885. The exports of flour in November amounted to 98,271 barrels, against 67,000 barrels in November, 1885. For the eleven months of each year they were as follows: The aggregate flour and wheat shipments amounted this cereal year to 8,072,500 centals, of the value of $10,770,000, nearly double as much as in 1885, when the figures were 4,166,200 centals, of the value of $5,989,100. The number of vessels that have cleared this cereal year is 157, compared with 60 in 1885. The rates paid for vessels have ranged all the way from 20s.@38s., the majority being from 27s. d.@35s.

INLAND ITEMS

Selected and Condensed from the Kamloops Sentinel.

Efforts are being made to organize a rifle company in Kamloops. It is hoped that the scheme will be successful.

Cardine, an Italian, with severe fracture of the skull, brought to Kamloops hospital on the 11th inst., died on 23rd. F. McArunes, scalded in the Ille-cille-waet accident, will be out in a few days.

Kamloops public school opened on Monday with an addition of fifteen new pupils, making in all sixty-four. Already the building is filled beyond its seating capacity, and there is every prospect of an additional room and an assistant teacher being required before the close of the present year.

Mr. W. Christopher, steward of the Kamloops hospital, was presented, a few days ago, with a purse by the local foreman, engineers and firemen of the Pacific division of the C. P. R., in appreciation of the kindness shown by him to the disabled employees admitted to the hospital.

The latest rage in Kamloops is tobogganing—old and young participating in the sport.

Mr. J. S. Place, of Dog creek, was robbed of $1000 a few days since. The robber cut out two lights of glass during the night and thus gained an entrance. The drawer of the till was not locked and of course the burglars helped themselves to the contents. Two Chinese were arrested on suspicion and a search being made $200 was found. They have been committed for trial.

There is a public school in course of erection at Dog creek, and immediately on its completion a teacher will be engaged. When opened there will be a considerable attendance, as a number of young men of the neighborhood intend taking advantage of the opportunity affored, during the winter months.

A grand ball was held at Nicola Lake on the night of Wednesday, Dec. 29th, 1886. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large party mustered, there being about twenty-five couple present. It was without a doubt the most successful party ever held in that part of the country, and was conducted under the very able management of Mr. H. Hunter, who also decorated the ball room. Dancing commenced at 8 p. m., and continued until 3 o'clock next morning. Messrs. B. B. Moore and R. J. Scott, acted as floor managers.

The festive season was ushered in at Revelstoke by a grand ball and supper, at the Columbia House, Christmas eve, about 50 couple attending. Everything passed off in the best of style, as is generally the case, when Mr. A. Brown is at the head of the affairs.

Bogus Lottery Tickets.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—The fact has just been learned that bogus Louisiana lottery tickets have been manufactured in this city for over a year. The discovery was made through the presentation of these tickets, a number of which had drawn prizes. The lottery company declared them forgeries, and an investigation followed, the result of which is made known to-day. The tickets were made at the lithographic place of G. D. Baker, this city. The place was searched by detectives, who seized a number of lithographing stones and dies, from which impressions of the bogus tickets were taken, and also a large amount of tickets for the October, November and December drawings. The names of men who ordered the lithographing and made use of the tickets have been ascertained by the police, but have not been made known to the public, and warrants have been issued for their arrest.

STARTLING REPORT.

Dr. F. V. Hopkins, microscopic specialist, of this city, has been recently investigating the charges against the quality, cleanliness and healthfulness of the milk supplied by the city dairies. He examined the milk from a number of dairies, and has come to the conclusion that two-thirds of the dairies furnish milk containing germs of consumption. He says that many diseases, as diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fever, measles, erysipelas and consumption, are liable to be developed by these germs, transmitted from the milk to the blood of those who consume the fluid.

The latest news from all quarters is to the effect that the Remedial Compound is accomplishing much more than has been claimed or could be expected of it. Its effect upon the female system is marvellous. See advertisement.

Large Private Libraries.

It is not uncommon now for ordinary men to have libraries of 1,000 volumes and upwards, and the student or literary man who has not a large library is the exception rather than the rule. George Bancroft has over 12,000 volumes in his library and he buys books continuously. Senator Sherman has several thousand volumes here at Washington, and at his home in Mansfield. John A. Logan is said to have one of the finest libraries in Illinois, and Senator Edmunds has two rooms in his new house which are lined with book shelves. Judge Kelley has a fine library, Senator Ingalls has a large collection of all kinds of books, and Jim Lefevre, of Ohio, boasts of having the biggest private lot of government documents in America, outside of a public library. Nearly all of the supreme judges have good libraries and the reading of most of them takes a wide range. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, has many books and one class of his library is devoted to the French. Whitelaw Reid has a library made up almost together of reference books. He keeps all the encyclopædias and books of that sort, and says he can get up an article on any subject on short notice out of them. George Alfred Townsend has a large library of Americana, and, in fact, old American histories and rare volumes relating to the various states and counties bring higher prices here at Washington, than do the classics bound in the finest calf.—Frank G. Carpenter in Cleveland Leader.

What the Coming Woman Will Have.

The "coming woman" will plan to have her bed set away from the wall for health's sake as well as convenience. Modern "conveniences" will be let alone as far as stationary wash basin with hot and cold water is concerned, the portable washstand being used instead, she preferring to do a little extra work to running any risk of being slowly and genteelly poisoned. Her bed will be well spread open the first thing in the morning, and the sunshine and air invited in to do their part toward airing and cleansing the same, and the making of the bed will be the last of the morning duties.

The "coming woman" will plan a big closet in each sleeping room, with a window for ventilation, if a possible thing. It will not be a receptacle for old boots or shoes, nor antiquated bonnets, hats or soiled clothing. There will be plenty of hooks at the proper height for her to reach—not the carpenter—not forgetting to put those in the children's closet at a suitable height for them. The children will be remembered in this house, and will have a room with a hard wood floor, where all their belongings can be kept and they can play to their hearts' content without being told not to do this or that for fear of hurting the carpet or furniture; where everything shall be usable and bangable, plenty of old chairs and boxes for steam cars or circuses; where they can decorate the walls with pictures and have a good time generally.—Good Housekeeping.

For the Fat Woman.

According to A. Jeuness Muler, the champion of dress reform, the gymnasium is a panacea for ills, and develops not only manly muscle, but womanly beauty. It is good for both fat and lean. She says: "What would I do for the fat woman? Reduce her, by all means. How would I do it? By muscular exercise. Please quote me as saying that women need the gymnasium more than men, and especially do they need a system of physical culture calculated to develop and harden the flesh. Do you suppose I would be a fat woman? Never! Or a lean one? Not at all! It is easy enough to keep in good form if one exercises and dresses rightly."—Cleveland Leader.

The Author of John Halifax.

Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik is a beautiful old lady with perfectly white hair, and wears a soft cap of Roman lace, most becoming and old fashioned, also a very broad collar of the same lace over a black satin gown. She told me she lived in the country and seldom came to London. She is a very gentle and sweet person, much older than I supposed, for Dinah Mulock Craik is gifted with the eternal youth of the heart.—Mrs. John Sherwood in New York World.

Death in the Cellar.

A cellar was never designed to be the receptacle of all manner of rubbish, yet to this use it is often put. Rubbish in the cellar is death dealing. It poisons the air, which finds its way into the rooms above, and it poisons the food stored in the cellar. Warm pastry, milk and butter absorb noxious exhalations very readily, and taste disagreeably. Prudence dictates a close inspection of every part of the cellar every few days, and the removal of all decaying fruits and vegetables. Removing these fruits and vegetables will pay in another way—the lengthened preservation of the others. Of all places, the cellar should be clean and sweet. Better have uncleanliness in the parlor than in the kitchen, and better have uncleanliness in the kitchen than in the cellar. Let cleanliness prevail.—American Agriculturist.

To Preserve the Tops of Stockings.

If other mothers have been troubled as I have been with the inevitable holes made in the tops of stockings by every variety of stocking supporter, they may be glad to learn of my way out of the difficulty. To one end of a strip of elastic four inches long I sew a doubled piece of tape long and wide enough for a stout buttonhole. This buttons on the waist. To the other end I sew two narrower strips of tape, four or five inches long, and these I tie to corresponding tapes on the stockings. Each stocking is finished around the top on the inside by a piece of tape, from the opposite sides of which come the strings which tie over the knee. At night all that is necessary to do is to unbutton them from the waist.—Babyhood.

Foul Air and Musty Rooms.

In many rooms there is always a musty smell on a wet day in summer. Why is this? Because the windows are shut to keep out the rain, while the fireplace is shut to keep out the soot. It is almost a note of a good housemaid to close the valve of the stove as soon as the fires are left off; and if this remains closed, the ventilation of the room throughout the summer is left to depend on the windows alone. In other words, is suspended at night, and when even there is much wind or rain in the day. If Dr. Parker's rule never to stop up the chimney and never to close the regulator were more attended to, much less foul air would be breathed.—Decorator and Furnisher.

A Pomade for the Hands.

For a very nice pomade for the hands, scrape off equal quantities of spermaceti and pure beeswax, cover with sweet oil, and simmer until it becomes liquid in a small china pot, cup or jar; add a few drops of rosewater and mix it with the other ingredients. When well blended, take it from the fire and let it set firm in the cup in which it has been melted. Rub this well into your hands on retiring, and wear a pair of soft kid gloves. In the morning wash them with oatmeal or almond powder, not soap, and you will soon see a manifest improvement in color and texture.—Philadelphia Call.

The Best Dust Brush.

A soft manilla brush, with handle, will be found the best thing to dust mantle and toilet covers and window sashes. A painter's "dust brush," with which he cleans all moldings before painting, is very useful in keeping books and corners, bed rails and baseboards free from signs of dust. Dust and fancy work were never made to go together.—Boston Herald.

A West Indian Dish.

A simple and delicate method of preparing potatoes for breakfast is a great favorite in the West Indies. Two pounds of peeled potatoes are washed and grated; four ounces each are added of sugar and butter melted, one teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, well mixed; placed in a baking dish and put into a brisk oven until done, it shows a delicate brown color.—Philadelphia Call.

—THE—

Remedial Compound,

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best

FEMALE POPULATION.

The Remedial Compound consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued in ninety-nine cases in a hundred a positive and permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of *Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements* and the consequent spinal weakness, and is specially adapted to the *Change of Life*. It will dissolve and expell tumors from the uterus in any early stage of development. The tendency to *Cancerous Humors* there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures *Bloating, Headaches, Nervous prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion*. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the system.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with this medicine, to continue to have weakness of the uterus, and thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of this remedy.

For the cure of *Kidney Complaints* of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

It dissolves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys, and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to *Bright's Disease*.

One trial will charm and excite your Enthusiasm.

Remedial Compound is prepared in Pill and Liquid form, $1 per bottle, $7 per doz. Pill (sugar coated) by mail per box $1.00.

Address REMEDIAL COMPOUND,
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Remedial Liver Pills (sugar coated) cures Torpidity of the Liver, Headache, Billiousness, &c., they are quick, mild no griping, and should be used in connection with the Remedial Compound. By mail 25c.

Either of the above remedies sent on receipt of price, or had from Druggists generally.

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VICTORIA.
Sole Agents for British Columbia
nov20 D&W

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 14, 1887.

WHAT A STRANGER SAYS.

Mr. A. H. Dixon, of Dixon Catarrh fame, returns east by to-morrow's train, for Toronto. His visit to this city in connection with his business was a profitable one. Mr. Dixon bears testimony to the value of THE TIMES as an advertising medium, for the small advertisements published for a few days brought him many patients, which netted him several hundred dollars. Mr. Dixon is an extensive advertiser in the east and throughout the United States. In politics he is a Conservative, never having given a Liberal vote except for Mr. J. H. Withrow as Mayor for Toronto. The result of his observations is that the return from Liberal journals is at least 25 per cent. greater than that from the same number or journals and cost in Conservative newspapers. This is a fact he avers is the experience of other houses. With Victoria he is wonderfully impressed. To-day he observed several at work in their gardens and roses budding. All now wanted, said he, to make Victoria a glorious city, is a thorough system of sanitation, less down pourings from the clouds and a clear sky, such as was experienced to-day. Once you have these people will flock to Victoria in hundreds for recuperation. He goes east via the C. P. R.

SLIGHTLY MUDDLED.

The Toronto *News* of the last day of 1886 has the following: The farcical character of the legislation of the Dominion for the restriction of Chinese immigration has long been notorious. The flimsy obstructions in the way of the free importation of Mongolians are almost openly set at defiance, and the Chinese are pouring into British Columbia as rapidly as ever. The Vancouver *News* states that the recent census of that town shows that the population comprises more Chinamen than adult whites. An agitation is on foot to discourage Chinese labor by boycotting the merchants and others who employ the Celestials, but the cheapness of the latter's services render it difficult to displace them. Sir John's Ministry claim great credit for having passed the so-called anti-Chinese measure, but the practical defects in its working show how little they are entitled to credit for anything they have done in this direction." It will be news to the Vancouverites to be told that their city contains more Chinese than white adults. The Toronto luminary assuredly was off its base on that night.

MR. J. J. HAYNS, 52 Lake Avenue Rochester, N.Y., will tell you if you write enclosing stamp, that this wonderful story is true: "In 1882 I was taken to the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, in a most deplorable condition, with congestion of liver, constant cold hands and feet, rushing of blood to the head, purple spots on my face, and my skin was as yellow as a lemon. The slightest food could not be taken, without such distress and spasms that my screams could be heard a long distance. I had prolapsus very severely, profuse leucorrhœa, and uterine ulceration so that I could not wear a supporter. The doctors said that I had the worst case they ever saw. In two months I lost 40 pounds of flesh, and suffering all the time from intense headaches, and unable to obtain sleep, while cold, clammy sweats would break out over my body frequently. Under the operation of Warner's safe cure my skin cleared up and I began to gain flesh, and was able to walk one full mile. My case created such an interest at the Sanitarium that Warner's safe cure has since been prescribed for its patients with good results. I never was so healthy in my life."

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the lagest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

WAS NOT MENTIONED.

"THE TIMES denoted less space to New Westminster in its New Year number than to any other part of the province.—*Columbian.* The statement of our contemporary is quite true and calls for a word of explanation. We made an arrangement with the late Mr. Alport for the usual municipal statistics and other information, but his somewhat sudden and unexpected death prevented the fulfillment of the bargain. Another gentleman upon whom we depended for some facts in connection with the Royal City, was prevented by pressing business engagements from supplying them. Thus, when it was too late to make other arrangements, we were compelled, very much to our regret, to go to press without giving New Westminster that attention that her prominence entitled her to.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Senator Sherman has reported favorably, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, an amendment intended to be proposed to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, to provide for expense of a preliminary reconnoissance to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to examine the conventional boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, following the coast from Portland channel to the 141st meridian, and to ascertain and report how far the natural features of the country permit the accurate location of the line of demarkation contemplated by the treaty of 1867 ceding Alaska to the United States.

E. EVANS, president of the Lumber Exchange Bank, Tonawanda, N. Y., writes: January 25, 1886, I was entirely prostrated, and was reduced from 176 to 126 lbs. I thought I had inflammation of the large bowel. The pain was relieved only by morpnine forced under the skin. My doctor treated me for inflammation and catarrh of the bowels, an affection sympathetic with disorder of the left kidney. I had distressing pain, with night sweats, and could keep nothing on my stomach, especially liquids, and was intensely thirsty. Feb. 19 I was in intense agony with pain in my left kidney. I then began Warner's safe cure. In 20 minutes I was relieved. I refused the doctor's medicines thereafter. I finally passed a large stone from the bladder, then my pains ceased." If you write Mr. Evans, enclose stamp for reply.

Interior Weather

Reports from the mainland and the interior indicate severe weather. At Donald yesterday the thermometer registered 15 below zero; Clinton 10 above; Westminster 31 above; at Bridge Creek and other points in the interior the weather was clear and frosty; Kamloops reporting clear and very cold.

Borrows $254,200.89.

In the banking returns published in the *Canada Gazette* over the signature of J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, and dated the 15th of December, it appears under the heading of "Loans to Provincial Governments" that the Bank of British Columbia's advance to the government of this province up to the last day in November amounted to a total of $254,200.89. Whilst under the heading of Provincial government deposits, payment on demand, appears the sum of $635.66; and the sum of $22,597.82 under the head of Peovincial government deposits, payable after notice, or on a fixed day. In the October returns the sum of $216,635 was given as the amount loaned. If the difference in the two sums is to be taken as an indication of the rapidity with which the provincial debt is accumulating it is increasing at a rapid ratio. It is quite probable that on the 31st of last month the province's overdraft would be in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million.

WINTER CARNIVALS.

Winter carnivals are to be held this winter in Montreal and St. Paul. The programme for the Montreal one has been issued, and offers a tempting array of events. The carnival will extend from the 7th to the 12th of February; as usual the principal attraction will be the ice palace, while the usual street parades will form a prominent feature. Other features, such as skating, tobogganing, snow shoeing and hockey matches, will be every day events. The "knights of the broom"—the curlers—will find daily bouspeils and matches to their hearts' content. The St. Paul programme has not yet reached us. It is understood that the Northern Pacific will issue special excursion tickets good for return for several weeks to St Paul and all points east. Several in this city will take advantage of these cheap rates and go east

MRS. J. T. RICHEY, 562 4th Avenue, Louisville, Ky., was a confirmed invalid for eleven years, daily expecting death. Doctors pronounced her trouble to be neuralgia, female complaints and every other known disease. For months her left side was paralyzed. Could neither eat, sleep nor walk. Finally the doctors gave her up. She then began to use Warner's safe cure, and November 18, 1885, she wrote: "I am as well to-day as when a girl, and feel about twenty years younger. Warner's safe cure has worked a miracle in my case." Mrs. Richey will gladly answer stamped inquiries.

All Gone.

Letters continue to pour in on us for copies of the New Year edition of THE TIMES. As already stated, the edition was exhausted on Wednesday afternoon. In a few instances we know of 25 cts. per copy having been paid. The opinion is universal that it was by far the best and most creditable journalistic effort ever yet attempted in this province. Notwithstanding the fact that a large extra edition was printed, the continued demand indicates that thousands of copies could have been disposed of.

Says the Vancouver *Herald*: The New Year number issued by the Victoria TIMES is a very creditable effort. It contains the general commercial statistics of the province and a large amount of other valuable information regarding resources of the province.

A Ghastly Relic.

Workmen excavating on Mr. Alex. Phillips' property, on Blanchard street, near Kane, when digging a trench this morning came upon a well developed skull of a white man. A medical gentleman gave it as his opinion that it was the skull of a white man, aged about 30 years, who had probably been dead four or five years. Two indentations on the skull lead to the supposition that the man was murdered, but it is difficult to recall such an occurrence. The back-teeth are very well preserved, but the front ones are gone. The cheekbones are prominent and wide, showing that the man was large. Will the mystery ever be solved?

Hibbs' Deserts.

The end of this long-winded trial has at last arrived. As Hibbs figured in our courts it will be interesting to many to learn that he has been convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Boise City penitentiary, Idaho. Hibbs made a short speech after the sentence, in which he characterized the testimony of the prosecution, J. J. Murphy, as a pack of lies. It is a common saying, which holds good in this case, that Uncle Sam and Express companies are relentless in the prosecution when the offence has been committed against their properties.

PROPRIETOR H. B. KINNEY, Weldon House, Earlville, N. Y., was run down by overwork and threatened with Bright's disease, followed by stone in the kidney and bladder, which produced intense pain and spasms. A council of physicians did him no good. He passes fresh blood from the urinary organs. Everything else failing, he was finally fully restored to health by Warner's safe cure, as hundreds of thousands of other acute sufferers have been. Don't take Warner's word for it. Write Mr. Kinney (enclosing), and ask your friends and neighbors about Warner's safe cure.

SCHOOL-MASTER ABROAD.

A gentleman whose friend had died suddenly in a small mainland town, sends the following particulars of his death to a postmaster in reply to a letter asking for information regarding the deceased:

"Deer Sur,—The pertickiers of the deth of Hi B——y are hereby inclosed. I had only a breef pussonal acquaintance with the ded deceased and did not witness his final expiration. But frum them who was thare I lern that he died of the failure of the windpipe to supply breth, in konsekence of wich the action of the hart wasn't rite, and he was soon no more. This is the pertickiers up to date; if any more turn up I'll let you kno.

WILLIAM H——P."

HYMENEAL.

Mr. Geo. Carter, secretary of the Y.M. C. A. at Seattle, and a former resident of Victoria, is at present in this city on a mission of specially important and confidential nature. Congratulations in advance.

Ship Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—A dispatch received by the Merchant's Exchange today states that the ship Harvey Mills was wrecked sixty miles of Cape Flattery, and that the survivors, who were picked up by the bark Majestic, bound for San Diego, were landed at San Pedro this morning. The first officer left immediately for this city on the steamer Orizaba. She was carrying a cargo of coal from Seattle to San Francisco. The only survivors known are the first mate, Mr. Cushman, Alex. Wolfens and Jacob Brown, seamen. The crew numbered 24 men.

Mr. Allen E. Donnan, of Richmond, Va., is to be married to Miss Edith Talmage, daughter of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Donnan is a young tobacconist of Richmond, handsome, high spirited, and popular—a typical Virginia gentleman. Miss Talmage spent the summer at the White Sulphur Springs two seasons ago, and spent the following fall in this city, the guest of James B. Pace, the well known millionaire. She was a great belle here

A GODLESS LAND.

Vancouver Pictured by a Lady—Sunday Traffic—"Provisions."

The following letter from the pen of Miss Isabella Alexander, who was a resident of Vancouver last summer, but now in Toronto, appears in the Presbyterian *Review*. It is addressed to the editor. She says: I am glad to know that my letter from Vancouver after the fire has helped to interest our church in the far-off spot, and also that many of our congregations have generously given of their money to help to rebuild. In a letter written by Mr. Thompson on 18th November he says we still require $600 or $700. The church had to be plastered. The wood is so resinous that the gum was dropping from the roof and oozing from the walls, making sad havoc with Sunday clothes; and people refused to come. The cost of labor and material is double what it is in Toronto, and this has added considerably to the expense. Coming back to our Sabbath-keeping city from the scene of Mr. Thompson's labors makes one only more anxious to relieve his mind of all his money anxiety. Think of Christian work in a place of 1500 inhabitants, and fifty saloons, besides several disreputable houses. A place where the faint dawn of the Monday morning after the fire saw the first load of "provisions" to starving people come in the shape of a wagon load of liquor. By 8 a. m. of that morning five "saloons" were in full operation while the ground was yet hot, and men were searching for the blackened forms of the dead. These barrooms consisted of a plank supported on two barrels with glasses and bottles set on it. Crowds of men were round these places, while chaunted to a stamp (the only prison to be had) were eight victims of the poisonous stuff. A more Godless land than B. C. can scarcely be imagined. Shops and saloons open on Sunday, while the "respectable" portion indulge in pic-nics, boating and parties. Indeed, building and clearing land goes on all Sunday in Vancouver, and this is done even by men who have been members of Toronto Presbyterian Churches.

The church here will very soon be self supporting, but the whole burden of debt and building has been incurred personally by Mr. Thompson. At this time, when our city churches and Sunday schools are portioning out their money, I would most earnestly ask them to remember Vancouver.

PERSONALS.

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. Donald Chisholm, of New Westminster, is in the city. He returns to the mainland in the morning. The cares and anxiety of an electorate contest appear to sit easy on his respected shoulders.

Mr. James Campbell, of Cache Creek, is in the city.

Prof. Joseph Tosso, the composer of the quaint melody of "The Arkansaw Traveller," died at his home in Corrington, Ky., yesterday. He was 85 years of age and an Italian by birth.

From Saturday's Daily.

Dr. McSwain left to-day for San Francisco.

Mr. E. Johnson, police magistrate, left for San Francisco to-day to spend a holiday.

Capt. Urquhart was a passenger to-day for San Francisco.

Mr. E. A. Wadhams, of the Delta, went to San Francisco by the Mexico to-day.

Mr. M. H. Cowan, of Cowan & Shaw, left for San Francisco to-day on business.

Mr. M. Hart was a passenger on the Mexico to-day to spend the winter in the Golden State.

Misses M. Cameron and Laura Adams were passengers on the Mexico to-day for San Francisco.

Mr. Chas. Hayward, jr., of the Dominion Savings Bank, has so far recovered as to be able to travel, and to-day was a passenger by the Mexico for San Francisco, where he will remain to recruit for a short time.

Collector of Customs Brooks, Port Townsend, was a passenger by the North Pacific to-day to the Empress City.

Cable and Wire.

From Madras comes the shocking news that 405 persons were burned in an incendiary fire there last week.

Seven persons were killed by an earthquake near Tunis on Thursday last.

Numerous avalanches have occurred in the Cantons of Lucerne.

His Holiness has made preparations for the evacuation of the Vatican, in the event of war, to Monaco.

The latest candidate for Bulgaria's throne is the Duke of Suchtenberg, who it is reported is favored by Russia.

Sir Henry Holland is the latest Colonial secretary named.

A Cabinet Council has been called for Wednesday next for Osborne to meet the Queen, when the new minister will kiss her hand.

The Duke of Bedford has remitted the whole of his tenants rents.

The breach in the Liberal ranks will shortly be healed. Friendly letters are being exchanged between Gladstone and Chamberlain. Harcourt, Trevelyan, Morley, Chamberlain and others are about to open a re-union.

Smallpox has broken out in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Custom officials at Ottawa are engaged in settling many smuggling cases involving exporting houses in Chicago and New York. A black list of smugglers will shortly be published. British Columbians so far as known are not tainted.

It is reported that the Chinese government has agreed to pay to American missionaries who have suffered loss the sum of $25,000 as payment for the late riots at Chung Sing.

It is rumored that a pressing invitation has been extended to Mrs. President Cleveland from Rideau Hall, Ottawa, as well as members of the Cabinet to become the guests of Lord Lansdowne during the carnival week in Montreal.

COL. JOSEPH H. THORNTON, of Cincinnati, O., an honored war veteran, was for 18 years a victim of that old soldiers' complaint, chronic diarrhœa. Two dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure restored his liver to health and cured his ailment. His daughter was very ill of an obstinate disorder, which the best physicians failed to relieve. She had also palpitation of the heart, intense pains in the head, nervous dyspepsia, and all her vital organs were involved. By three months' faithful home treatment with Warner's safe cure, alone, she was fully restored to health. That was two years ago. The cure was permanent. Col. Thornton will tell you it is true if you write him and enclose a stamped envelope.

THE clearing houses returns of thirty-two cities in the States show perhaps some diminution in general business, though more likely the decline is due in great part to the check to speculative activity. The aggregate for the week is $448,000,000 less than last week; but still $177,000,000 more than in the second week in December, 1885. The returns of gross earnings of forty-two railways during November aggregate $20,000,000 against $18,880,000 in 1885, and $17,000,000 in 1884, which seems to indicate a healthy development of trade.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

Innovations in the Customs at Weddings—A Prayer Book.

The Maid of Honor—Her Office—The Bridal Procession.

English and continental customs that have so perceptibly modified the manners of American society of late years have no where shown so marked an effect as in fashions for weddings. The latest innovation is the carrying of a prayer book by the bride instead of the conventional bouquet—a fashion inaugurated at a New York wedding the other day. The book harmonizes with the bridal costume in color, and is covered with white ivory, mother of pearl, or velvet, mounted in silver or gold. Like the bridal veil, it is laid away after the ceremony as a memento of the great event.

The introduction of the maid of honor into the wedding procession is another new fashion, or, rather, a revival of a very old one. It is her office to assist the bride at the altar during the wedding ceremony in removing her glove when the ring is put on, relieve her of her fan, bouquet, or prayer book, and perform all these little services that are necessary on the occasion. While white is *en rigeur* the costume of the bride and bridesmaids, the maid of honor is distinguished from the rest by wearing a dress of light tint, usually pale pink or blue. Soft canton crepe gauze, tulle, or crepe lisse are the materials of which it is made. The bridesmaids wear white tulle over satin or moire, while for the bride a trained robe is prepared of rich satin or faille Francais, trimmed with deep flounceings of real lace, sidepanels of cut and uncut velvet, and sprays of orange blossoms.

The maid of honor and the bridesmaids wear their dresses short, with the slippers of bronze kid and silk hose to match, for such is the latest decree of fashion. The slippers of the bride are made of a piece of her dress, and worn with white silk hose that are embroidered or have lace inserted in the instep. If the wedding takes place at home the bridal veil of tulle fastened in the hair by a cluster of orange blossoms, falls over the shoulders and the train, leaving the face uncovered, but if it is solemnized in church it covers the face also, falling down to the hem of the skirt and enveloping the figure as in a mist.

It is the fashion for the bride to enter the church on the arm of her father or guardian, the maid of honor walking behind alone. After the maid of honor come the bridemaids, arranged in couples. The groom, accompanied by his best man, enters the church by another door and meets his bride at the altar, where he receives her from the hands of her guardian.

White nephitos-bubs, bride roses, a new variety of white rose with delicately-curled edges tinted a blush pink, and lilies of the valley, all form charming bridal bouquets. Frequently the roses and lilies are combined. Real orange blossoms, the traditional bridal flowers, are not often used, as they fall so soon, and when they are used for dress decorations they are in all cases artificial.

Florists say they make up rose bouquets for weddings in sets, white, of course, for the bride, pale pink or yellow for the maid of honor, as best suit her dress, either Catharine merments la France, or Marechal Niels, and for the bridemaids, to whom it is allowable to have a little more color, bunches of vivid crimson Jack roses, or their substitute, the Bennett, the immense deep pink American beauty, or perle des jardins, which are yellow. All of these bouquets are made very large, the stems cut long and gracefully tied together with a bow of satin ribbon matching the roses in color. For the sake of variety fancy baskets filled with roses and decorated with ribbons are sometimes carried instead of bouquets.

The Toronto Mail.

The statement made a few days ago that the *Mail* newspaper was shortly to change hands is now very generally believed in Toronto. It is stated that the business is to go out of the hands of Bunting and the Riordans, and to be conducted by a joint stock company the shares in which are to be dispersed liberally among the Conservatives in order that the change in front which the paper is shortly to make will come with every chance of being credited as genuine. It is stated in some quarters that Mr. Martin J. Griffin, who was appointed librarian at Ottawa two years ago, is to be recalled to the editorship. During Griffin's regime the paper made more headway both politically and commercially than ever before or since, and the strong pro-Catholic and anti-prohibition sentiments that its columns breathed during that time will in the event of Mr. Griffin's return, very likely be resumed. The Conservatives attribute Mr. Meredith's large gains in the election of 1883 to Griffin's policy in that campaign, and believe that the Tories would have secured a victory in Ontario this time if that policy had been consistently maintained. If it is decided to put off the Dominion elections till the fall, the change of the *Mail* will probably be made about the beginning of February.

CONSUMPTION is often only an indirect result of deranged kidneys. "Over two years ago I became a confirmed invalid. My friends all thought I was far gone in consumption. I was sure the time had well nigh come when I must leave my helpless little children motherless. With this dreadful fact staring me in the face, I resolved to try Warner's safe cure. My husband tried to dissuade me, thinking I was too far gone for anything to help me. But I took it, and in two weeks' time I was like a new creature; and in 4 weeks I was able to resume my household duties"—at this writing I am perfectly well. Mrs. E. J. Wolf, wife of Rev. Prof. T. Wolf, D. D., editor *Lutheran Quarterly*, Gettysburg, Pa. If you write her enclose a stamp, and she will tell you the story is true.

Good Bye, Deer.

After this week no venison in the market. The law forbids it. Those who have neglected to dine on saddle or steak, with the luscious jelly as an adjunct, must hold themselves in until another season. The deer are to have a chance to multiply and grow fat. We hope the deer of our woods will have a pleasant winter and get into condition for the season of 1887.

A CONTRAST.

In Minnesota to-day the thermometer was 30° below zero. In this city it is 42° above, atmosphere clear and sunshining. Comment is unnecessary.

Among the notices appearing in the *Gazette* of the 29th ult., are the following relative to railway acts in existence or proposed amendments thereto: The Chinook Belt and Peace River Railway, the Saskatchewan Railway, the Saskatchewan and Western Railway, and the Manitoba and Northwestern.

The costs of the Colin Campbell divorce suit, which Lord Colin has been ordered to pay, are expected to reach the enormous sum of $175,000.

The average salary of school teachers in St. Louis is $693.70. Only twenty-six receive $2,000. Of 1,101 teachers, 1,004 receive less than $900 per year.

WOMAN AND HOME.

HOW A 16-YEAR-OLD GIRL'S EYES WERE OPENED.

The Right to Remain Single—Tea and Coffee—Women's Clubs—Habit of Complaining—Coming Woman—Mrs. Langtry's Complexion—Hints and Helps.

At 16 I could paint a rose or lily so like the genuine flowers that they themselves might have been deceived by my portrayals and have taken them for their own pretty reflections in a stream or mirror. And in music I had so mastered the intricacies even of Beethoven that I played one of his sonatas all through at a public recital. But I never had swept a room in my life, and if any one had asked me why eggs were used in cooking I might perhaps have been obtuse enough to answer, "For sweetening purposes." And I gloried in my ignorance, considering it "bliss," until one day in summer, when my eyes were opened wider than they ever were before.

My parents had gone away for a day or two, taking the chambermaid with them, and immediately after their departure the cook went to bed sick. I was not much disturbed, however, as there was plenty of cooked food in the house. But about noon, when I was practising the scales, and my fingers were scampering like white mice from one end of the piano to the other, a merry laugh interrupted my exertions, and turning my head, all bristling with hairpins for evening beautifiers, I saw my cousin Charley and two other youths from college. I always called Charley my cousin, although the relationship was a little indistinct, his elder half sister having married my uncle.

"Jenny," he said, "we've come to dinner as hungry as three bears."

"Oh dear!" I gasped, "there's no one here but me, and I don't know how to get a dinner. But there's cold meat and bread."

"Can't we have a steak, Jenny," he inquired, "and baked potatoes and coffee? We'll all help."

"Well," I rejoined, "come into the kitchen, but you'll have to make a fire first."

"We can do it," was the merry reply, "Tom's the philosopher."

"And you're the"——

"No impertinence," Charley retorted, "but we'll soon have a fire."

We did, and, getting the potatoes, I was putting them right into the oven when my cousin asked in a stage whisper, "Jenny, Jenny, ain't you going to wash them first?"

My cheeks burned, and taking them to the sink I gave them such a scrubbing as potatoes never received before.

"Charley," I whispered, "shall I wash the steak?"

"If you choose, dear," he answered, "but I wouldn't use soap. Now where's the ground coffee?"

I did not know any more about it than if I had lived in Jupiter or Venus, but the boy's nose led him right to the spot, and soon the coffee was boiling and the steak broiling in a dish, and was intending to leave it thus in "beauty unadorned," when one of my visitors suggested timidly: "Excuse me, but don't you put a little something on it? Lard or butter or something?"

"Not lard," Charley interposed, "Great Scott! butter, salt and pepper, Jenny, are the usual ingredients."

Blushing more furiously than ever, I applied the desired articles, and the dinner was really very good. We had a merry time, but when my cousin said good-by he added: "You're a dear, jolly girl, Jenny, but if I were you I'd learn how to cook. It would look better, don't you know?"

Yes, I did know, and I was not silly enough to take offense. I took the hint instead, and so effectually that three months afterwards, when my adviser came to visit us, I sent the cook out of the kitchen and got the dinner myself, unassisted, and Charley whispered—but no matter what he whispered. That was several years ago, and now he sits opposite to me at the table three times a day."—Good Housekeeping.

The Lounge in the Kitchen.

One of those mysterious "housekeepers" who are constantly enlightening the world about the best way to dust a room or to spank a baby gives this sapient advice: "Another restful and really economical thing is to have a lounge in the kitchen where you can lie down easily. With twenty minutes' change of position, a refreshing article to read, or a nap, you will be surprised how you can turn off the work afterward." It's to be hoped the cook or the maid-of-all-work won't see this, for a lounge in the kitchen would be such a nice place for accelerating the work of a house, besides, having conceded that, the next requirement must be a piano. If a woman "does her own work" she can lie down when or where she pleases while waiting for the dinner to cook, but the chances would be the dinner would be ruined. There is no economy in that, surely. People who can't sit up "during business hours" are to be pitied, but don't let them advocate "a lounge" as a remedy, because it is a clumsy piece of furniture that would be awfully in the way of the pots and pans.—Boston Herald.

Advice to Young Housekeepers.

One of the best rules ever given by a mother to a daughter just about to begin housekeeping was: "Always see every part of your house from garret to cellar at least once a day; the servants get to know this, and consequently they never throw things into the corners, or leave untidy closets." This is especially good advice concerning the kitchen: Make a point of opening pantry drawers, lifting the washtub lids; take a look into the refrigerator every morning and see what a difference it will make in the cook's neatness. A good mistress can always manage to do this while she is giving the day's orders, and in such a way as not to offend the girl's feelings; for some—and the best girls—are very sensitive about being watched, or rather at having their ability to keep a tidy kitchen doubted. At the same time, the knowledge that her mistress is more than likely to take a look into the refrigerator at any time will greatly influence the putting away of provisions and keeping the waste pan empty.—Atlanta Constitution.

Cure for Colds.

Many persons take cold by having cold feet, and to these the cold douche to the feet is a most effective cure. It stimulates the nerves and arteries of the feet and produces a brisk reaction of warmth. A single application will sometimes set cold feet glowing that have not been warm for a whole winter. Often it will entirely cure the life long affliction of cold feet. The colder the water the better; and if one has not the convenience of a douche it will serve very well to stand in a tub or basin, filled to six inches deep with the coldest water at command. The warm reaction is essential.—Harper's Bazar.

Devoted to Tea and Coffee.

Nearly every one is acquainted with children who are so devoted to their strong tea and coffee as is a regular drinker to his dram. While these beverages may be helpful in imparting temporary tone and strength

Stair Carpet Pads.

Stair carpet pads can be made of shrunken, half worn bed blankets, past using on beds. They should be covered with drilling, and will last a lifetime. They are a great saving on the wear of the carpets, as well as making them soft and agreeable to use.—Boston Budget.

To Cleanse Statuettes.

Plaster busts and statuettes may be cleaned by dipping them into thick, liquid cold starch, that is, clear starch mixed with cold water, then drying them, and when the starch is brushed off the dirt comes off with it.

Large figured papering makes a small room look smaller.

THE GIANT OF MEDICINES.

The Most Effective and Popular Remedy Ever Discovered.

WHY IS IT SO EFFECTIVE IN SO MANY DIFFERENT DISEASES?

WHY one remedy can affect so many cases is this: The diseases have a common cause, and a remedy that can affect the cause, permanently cures all the diseases. Unlike any other organ in the body, the Kidney when diseased, may itself be free from pain, and the very fact that it is not painful leads many people to deny that it is diseased. But *Medical Authorities* agree that it can be *far gone with disease and yet give forth no pain*, because it has few if any nerves of sensation, and these are the only means of conveying the sense of pain; thus unconsciously diseased *it affects the entire system.* We do not open a watch to see if it is going or is in good order: We look at the hands, or note the accuracy of its time. So we need not open the kidney to see if it is diseased. We study the condition of the system. Now then, *KIDNEY DISEASE* produces Any of the *following Common and Unsuspected*

SYMPTOMS: Back ache; *Unusual desire to urinate at night;* Flutter-ing and pain in the heart; Tired Feelings; Unusual amount of *Greasy Froth in water;* Irritated, hot and dry skin; Fickle Appetite; Scalding sensations; Acid, bitter taste, with furred tongue in the Morning; Headache and Neuralgia; Abundance of *pale, or scanty flow of dark-colored water;* Sour Stomach; Heartburn with Dyspepsia; Intense pain, upon sudden excitement, in the Small of the Back; *Deposit of mucous some time after urination;* Loss of Memory; Rheumatism, chills and fever and Pneumonia; Dropsical Swellings; Red or white brick dust, *albumen and tube casts in the water;* Constipation, alternating with Looseness; Short breath, Pleurisy and Bronchial affections; Yellowish pale skin, etc.

These are only the *chief disorders* or symptoms caused by a diseased condition of the kidneys. Now then, isn't it clear to you that the kidneys, being the cause of all these derangements, if they are restored to health by the great specific **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** the majority of the above ailments will disappear? There is *NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT.* It does cure many bad states of the system precisely as we have indicated. Now when the kidneys are diseased, the albumen, the life property of the blood, escapes through their walls and passes away in the water, while the urea, the kidney poison, remains, and it is this *kidney poison in the blood*, that, circulating throughout the entire body, *affects every organ*, and *produces all the above symptoms.*

Therefore, we say confidently that **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** is *THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED* for the human race. It is the common remedy which, overcoming the common cause, *removes the greatest possible number of evil effects from the system.* Let us note a few of these diseases and how they are affected by kidney poison, and cured by

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONSUMPTION: In a great many cases Consumption is only the *effect* of diseased condition of the system and not an original disease; if the kidneys are inactive and there is any natural weakness in the lungs the *kidney poison attacks their substance and eventually they waste away* and are destroyed. Dip your finger in acid and it is burned. Wash the finger every day in acid and it soon becomes a festering sore and is eventually destroyed. The kidney poison acid in the blood has *the same destructive effect upon the lungs:* For this reason a person whose kidneys are ailing will have grave attacks of *Pneumonia* in the Spring of the year, Lung fevers, Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc., at all seasons of the year. Rectify the action of the kidneys by **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** as many hundreds of thousands have done, and you will be *surprised at the improvement in the condition of the lungs.*

IMPAIRED EYE-SIGHT: Kidney acid with some persons has an *especial affinity for the optic nerve*, and though we have never urged it as a cure for disordered eye-sight, many persons have written us expressing surprise that after a thorough course of treatment with **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** their *eye-sight has been vastly improved.* In fact, one of the best occulists in the country says that *half the patients that come to him with bad eyes*, upon examination he discovers are *victims of kidney disorder.* We have no doubt that the reason why so many people complain of failing eye-sight early in life, is that, all unconscious to themselves, their *kidneys have been out of order for years*, and the kidney poison is gradually ruining the system.

OPIUM HABITS: It is a well-known fact recently shown anew, that opium, morphine, cocaine, whisky, tobacco and other *enslaving* habits capture their victims by their paralyzing effects upon the kidneys and liver. In these organs *the appetite is developed and sustained*, and the best authorities state that the *habits cannot be gotten rid of until the kidneys and liver are restored to perfect health.* For this purpose, leading medical authorities, after a thorough examination of all claimants for the honor of being the only specific for those organs, have awarded the prize to **"Warner's SAFE Cure."**

RHEUMATISM: Every reputable physician will tell you that rheumatism is caused by an acid condition of the system. With some it is uric acid, or kidney poison; in others, it is lithic acid, or liver poison. *This condition is caused by inactivity of the kidneys and liver, false action of the stomach and food assimilating organs.* It affects old people more than young people because the acid has been collecting in the system for years and finally the system becomes entirely acidified. These acids produce all the various forms of rheumatism. **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** acting upon the kidneys and liver, neutralizing the acid and correcting their false action, **"Warner's SAFE Rheumatic Cure"** completes the work. In many cases of rheumatism, alternating with the use of "Warner's SAFE Cure" completes the work.

BLADDER DISORDERS: Gross and other high medical authorities state that most of the bladder diseases *originate with false action of the kidneys*, and urinary tract. Uric acid constantly coursing through these organs inflames and eventually destroys the inner membrane, producing the *intense suffering.* Sometimes this kidney acid settles in the kidney in the form of Gravel, which in its descent to the bladder produces *kidney colic.* Sometimes the acid solidifies in the Bladder, producing *calculous or Stone.* **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** has restored thousands of cases of inflammation and catarrh of the bladder and has effectively corrected the tendency to the formation of gravel and stone. It *challenges comparison* with all other remedies in this work. Buy to-day.

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONGESTION: Congestion is a collecting together of blood in any one place. If there is loss of nervous action in any organ the blood vessels do not allow the blood to circulate and it stagnates. If this condition continues very long the collecting blood clots and eventually *destroys the organ.* The persons are unconscious victims of this very *common condition.* The blood is determined as it is to force blood into every part of the system, has to work hard to get it through the clogged organ, and *eventually the Heart breaks* under it and palpitation, excessive action, rush of blood to the head, distressing headaches indicate that the *Congestion has become chronic* and is doing damage to the entire system. Congestion of the kidneys is one of the commonest of complaints and is the *beginning of much chronic misery.* **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** will remove it.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS: What we have said about Congestion applies with particular force to the above complaints. They are as common as can be, and as every doctor can tell you most of them *begin in this congestive condition of the system*, which, not being relieved or corrected, grows into disease and produces these countless sufferings which we allude to but not described in a public print. Thousands have been *painfully cured.*

BLOOD DISORDERS: It is not strange that so many, many people are made miserable as that since they have given themselves to treatment with **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** their thick and turgid blood, heavy, blotched, irritable skin have disappeared under its potent influence. *Kidney poison in the blood thickens it.* It is not readily purified in the kidneys and the result is the impurities come out of the surface of the body, and it is *not any local disease all the badness in the blood seems to collect.* Our experience justifies us in the statement that **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** is "the greatest blood purifier known." The treatment must be very thorough.

STOMACH DISORDERS: Many people complain more or less throughout the year with stomach disorders: Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Waterbrash, heat and distress in the stomach, sharp pains, headaches, want of appetite, lack of energy. Now, these are *exactly the conditions* that will be produced in the stomach *when the blood is filled with kidney poison.* People dose themselves with all sorts of stomach relieffs, but get no better and never will get better until they give their attention to a thorough reviving of the kidneys and liver action by means of the only specific—**"Warner's SAFE Cure."**

CONSTIPATION, PILES: These distressing ailments, more common among one class than the other, are not *diseases*, but are *secondary to imperfect action of the kidneys and liver.* The natural cathartic is bile, which is taken from the blood by the liver. When the liver fails the bile is not forthcoming and the person gets into a constipated state. This, eventually followed by piles, is almost always an *indication of congestion of the liver*, and a breaking down of the system. Remove the congestion, restore the liver and restore the kidneys by the use of **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** and these constitutional secondary diseases disappear.

HEADACHES: Many people suffer untold agonies all their lives with headaches. They try every remedy in vain, for they have not stopped the cause. With some temperaments, kidney acid in the blood, in spite of all that can be done, will *irritate and inflame the brain* and produce intense headaches. Those obstinate headaches which do not yield readily to local treatment are regarded quite certainly as of *kidney origin.*

THESE ARE SCIENTIFIC FACTS, and, from the way we put them forth, it will plainly appear that the statement we make, that **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** is the most effective remedy ever discovered for the greatest number of human diseases, is verified. It is not a remedy without a reputation. Its sales for the past year are *greater than ever*, and the advertising thereof *less than ever*, showing conclusively that *the merit of the medicine* has given it a permanent place in the public esteem. We can tell them this, but we can not tell them what they may experience that it is *the ordinary kidney disease that produces the greatest ravages of the human race*, great and small, because in nine cases out of ten, its presence is not suspected by either physician or the victim! The prudent man who finds himself year after year troubled with little odd aches and ailments that perplex him, stops to inquire at the moment as to the real cause of his disease. If he will give a fair constitutional treatment with **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** and use "Warner's SAFE Pills," he will get a new lease of life and really be a new man. Thousands have done, that is yearly, as hundreds of thousands have done, that is year after year, and these are attributable to a deranged condition of the kidneys, and these they restore when these organs are restored to health.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS WHAT THEY THINK OF

"WARN

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 14, 1887.

THE INTER STATE COMMERCE BILL.

Congress has decided the point that it has the exclusive right to regulate commerce between the States. Already it has exercised the right in interference with steamboat transportation. The real difficulty hitherto has been to frame a law which would not do more harm than good; and there has been much discussion by specialists and others of the various regulations which has been proposed from time to time. Many crude and impracticable measures have been suggested. REAGAN'S bill has come to be a household word in every railroad office throughout the country, and it has undergone many changes. It has passed the House of Representatives more than once, if our memory is not at fault, but for some reason or other has so far failed to become a law. The CULLOM bill has had a similar career in the Senate. A conference has been held and a new bill, neither exactly the one nor the other, but better than either, has been reported back to the two Houses; and the general impression is that it will become a law before the close of the present short session of Congress. The bill prohibits drawbacks, special rates and unreasonable preferences, and requires all charges to be alike under all circumstances and conditions, and that all persons and connecting roads shall be treated alike. It prohibits charging more for short than long distances in the same direction. It prohibits all pooling arrangements and agreements between competing lines. And lastly it provides for the proper printing and posting of rates of all kinds, through and local, and prohibits all advances of rates except upon ten days' notice, though they may be reduced without notice. The rest of the bill, which consists of twenty-two sections in all, provides for five commissioners, fixes their salaries, defines their powers, prescribes legal remedies and penalties, and creates the machinery for carrying the law into effect.

All railroad men as well as shippers will admit that the prohibition and requirements grouped above are just and right and so elementary in character as to require no argument. It follows as a matter of course that they should be enforced by law. It will be a great relief to everybody, and a greater relief to traffic managers than anybody else, for the result will be to make "the other fellow maintain rates," which has been found to be altogether impossible so far. This will be of incalculable benefit to the public. The prohibition of charging more for a short than for a longer haul is one of those bugbears that has given great concern to railroad managers, and they have made many arguments to show that its adoption is unjust and will work great injury to the public as well as to the railroads. The tendency of the rule will be to advance rates at all such points, and the rates when once established, notwithstanding they may be reduced without notice, are, from the fact that they must be posted for public information, much less likely to be disturbed than they now are. The greatest difficulty in applying the rule will arise in reference to through or trunk lines business, as it is to be observed that the bill under consideration specially authorizes the Railroad Commissioners to suspend it in such cases and at such times as they may think proper. The prohibition of pooling will be regarded as more serious by many managers, but thoughtful consideration shows that with the maintenance of rates, which this law will assuredly bring about in the end, the necessity which now exists for pooling will disappear; and thus the objection to the prohibition fails.

JUBILEE YEAR.

A cable correspondent to the New York *World* professes to have private information to the effect that efforts are being made to confine the list of honors to be distributed on the occasion of Queen VICTORIA'S jubilee to 2000 names, of which 800 are officers of the army and navy. It is understood that India, Canada and the Colonies are to be liberally provided with honors and letters. It is said that Lieut.-Gen. Lord RUSSELL, commander of the British forces in North America will be advanced in rank. Vice-Admiral LYONS, well known in this city, as having been stationed at Esquimalt in 1884, who is now a plain "Mr." will be created a Knight. Sir JOHN MACDONALD will be created a peer of the realm with the title of the Earl of Ottawa. If long public service be the test requisite for such an honor, then Sir JOHN certainly is entitled in the favors which are to be so lavishly showered by Her Majesty upon her subjects. The names of Sir CHARLES TUPPER and Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING have also been mentioned as entitled to royal recognition. The former is already a Knight and the latter a Companion of the Bath. The honor of knighthood will again be offered the Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, and as certain to be refused, as it was some years since when that gentleman and ex-Premier MACKENZIE felt constrained to refuse the proffered honor. It is also stated that the Mayor of the capital of the Dominion, the capitals of each of the provinces of Canada and Montreal will be raised to the honor of knighthood. In that event the Mayor of this city will become a knight. Sir JAMES will sound well for His Worship Mayor FELL. The prefix of Sir to the name of CHARLES E. REDDEN would be very appropriate; while Sir ANDREW SMITH has possibly about it the best ring of all. However, it is felt that Canada is not a suitable field for pinchback titles. We are too democratic in our tendencies for the creation on this soil of an aristocracy that, although, once the glory and pride of Great Britain, has of late years degenerated greatly. Nevertheless we suppose the titles will be offered, and as eagerly accepted.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

The assertion has repeatedly been made by the Conservative party, and the advocates of the National Policy, that in the event of the Liberals attaining to power it was part of their programme to bring about radical changes in the fiscal policy of the country. Mr. BLAKE, Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT and others have often expressed their views on the question. While they hold that the promises held out in 1878-9 have not been realized; that the benefits to flow from a protective tariff, as laid down by its apostles, have not been forthcoming, much to the disgust and disappointment of many who were induced to believe all the utterances of platform orators of that time, the obligations of the Dominion are such that an abandonment of the National Policy, in its entirety, is out of the question. It is, however, a part of the Liberal's policy to so readjust the tariff, that in many respects it will bear more equitably on the consumer, and favor the manufacturer to a considerable extent, by allowing him to import, free of duty, the raw material utilized by him in his particular line of manufacture, when demonstrated that such raw material cannot be produced in the country. The subject is one requiring much thought and judgment in its arrangement, for the interests of the several provinces are so diverse in their character that a tariff framed in the interests of Ontario and Quebec would be detrimental to British Columbia, the Northwest, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces. These are largely the consuming sections of the Dominion, while Ontario and Quebec are producers in agriculture and manufactures, for; notwithstanding the fact that they contribute annually millions of dollars to the treasury of the country on coal account, they continue to hold the lead as the manufacturing provinces. We are persuaded that in some classes a modification will be made; but, as a whole, for some time at least, the fiscal policy of Canada, no matter what government is in power, will remain as it is at present, for the requirements of the country will compel either party to resort to taxation in order to raise the wherewith to liquidate our maturing indebtedness.

Recently the Hon. T. W. ANGLIN, ex-speaker, delivered a speech in Halifax, which has been handled somewhat extensively by the Conservative press, which has also misrepresented the utterances of that gentleman on the tariff question. Mr. ANGLIN is one of the *Globe's* editorial staff, a pronounced Roman Catholic Liberal, and, as such, prominence is attached to his political sentiments. On his return to Toronto from the east, to a Montreal *Herald* reporter he stated that he did not say that "the Liberals would sweep away the National Policy." "What I did say," Mr. ANGLIN repeats, "was that the Liberals, if they came into power, would endeavor to reduce taxation, though they would not be able to do so to any great extent. Owing to the heavy burdens which the present government had placed upon the people, the taxation would remain high, and the manufacturers would necessarily continue to enjoy very high protection. I said that very probably the Liberals, if they came into power, would endeavor to readjust the tariff so that it would be less oppressive to the maritime provinces and less anti-commercial in its character. "I further stated," he said, "that the Liberals were in earnest in their desire to obtain reciprocity in trade with the United States, and that the government are opposed to entering into any such reciprocal trade relations with that country. Such a course is opposed to their whole trade policy. I said that the Liberals would endeavor to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. They might not succeed at first, but they would no doubt in time come to a good understanding with the government of the United States on matters of trade. I said further that I saw no sacrifice of dignity in approaching a friendly power in a business-like manner on a business question. But I gave these opinions as my own and not on the authority of Mr. BLAKE or the Liberal party, and I alone are responsible for them."

For the first six months of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, the revenue and expenditure have been as follows: revenue, $17,027,898; expences, $15,380,315; surplus, $1,647,583. For the same period last year there was a deficit in expenditure over revenue $2,815,349.

THE Montreal *Star* considers that nothing was left undone by the Conservatives to drag Federal issues into the Ontario elections, and although Mr. MOWAT'S increased majority is not to be regarded as an accurate indication of the state of feeling in Ontario with regard to Dominion politics, it may be taken as an indication, that there is no such Conservative reaction in Ontario as to afford reasonable hopes of a set off there against defections in Quebec and elsewhere. As far as the Provincial elections have any bearing upon the coming Dominion elections, they show that the Government is in danger.

COMPLICATIONS in Europe have served to obscure temporarily the progress of Russia in Central Asia, but bits of news appearing from time to time show that Russia is extending her base of operations north of Afghanistan, and is now more strongly intrenched there than she was last year. The new railway has enabled her to enter the provinces north of Cabul and Cashmere, where Russian, Afghan and Chinese claims are unsettled, and where British power may be imperiled by intrigue. If Russia shall undertake to quarrel again with Great Britain in Asia, it seems probable that her offensive movements may take place in that region, although it will be easy for her to exert pressure all along the line westward from the vicinity of Herat. It is reported that she has determined to occupy Central Asia as far as the Hindoo Koosh Mountains. The extension of her power on the slopes of those mountains is the subject of eager discussion in St. Petersburg.

ARABLE LAND OF THE UNITED STATES.

Of the land of the United States the arable portion is computed at 3,000,000 square miles or nineteen hundred and twenty million acres, of which only 265,500 square miles are used for the production of food other than for cattle raised in the great pasturing country. Of the grain used the average Indian corn crop ranges from 1,800,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 bushels, using up less than 4 per cent. of the total acres of the country. The yield varies from less than thirty to fifty bushels per acre. Corn may be reduced to pork at the ratio of about one bushel to ten pounds, including waste. About 60,000 square miles covers the wheat area or about 2 per cent. of the total area, the average return from which is thirteen bushels to the acre. Two per cent. of the area is used for the average hay crop of 40,000,000 tons, and about one per cent. to provide the oat crop of from 500 to 600 million bushels, at about thirty bushels to the acre. The cotton crop occupies less than 20,000 square miles, from which six to seven million bales are made each year. The miscellaneous crop, including fruit, hemp, sugar, vegetable, &c., occupies one per cent of the arable area or about 30,000 square miles, and Mr. ATKINSON contends with a reasonably skillful mode of agriculture, the are now under cultivation would yield all that could be required by double the present population of the United States and yet leave over as much as is now exported. He computes the area devoted to beef at 60,000 square miles, and the same amount of land to dairy products, the products of which he says could be doubled by different treatment. The same quantity of land is assigned to sheep, and the same remarks are made as to the possibility of increasing the yield, so that if these computations be correct there can be no danger of a shortness of food in the United States for many generations yet to come. Incidentally it is mentioned that there are 322,359 farms rented for money, and 702,224 on sharing terms, which is the same thing in another form; so that if numbers alone were the guide it would appear that the several properties of absentee landlords are very much more numerous in the United States than in Ireland.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

IN the late Ontario campaign Sir JOHN MACDONALD stated that "it was at the provincial polls the federal battle was to be fought." Wonder how he likes the result?

THE provinces whose provincial elections were won by the Liberals, during the past year, embrace more than twelve-thirteenths of the population of the Dominion.

MR. ALEXANDER WOODS, the agent-general of Canada to Australasia, wishes to see the Dominion adequately represented at the Australian Centennial Exhibition, to be opened at Melbourne in March, 1888.

NO LESS than $600,000 has been paid to orchardists and apple dealers in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, for the crop of 1886. Some enthusiastic apple growers predict that within a half dozen years the annual income of that far-famed valley will not fall short of a million dollars.

THE Dominion government have refused to make any change in the proposed route of the Cape Breton railway, although urged to do so by Senator MACDONALD, Mr. PAINT, M. P., and other influential Conservatives. The ministers are endeavoring to pacify their supporters by promising them branch lines to every village on the Island.

A Conservative Senator who is usually well informed in regard to the affairs of his party, stated last night that he believed the House of Commons would be at once dissolved, and that a general Dominion election would take place about the last week in January. The appeal of the ministerial organs to their friends to organize corroborates this view.

THE imports into the six leading ports of the United States for 1886, up to December 1st, were: New York $399,659,918, Boston $56,363,522, San Francisco $36,009,524, Philadelphia $34,857,053, Baltimore $10,894,704, New Orleans $7,646,680. The exports were: New York $289,584,609, New Orleans $65,589,924, Boston $53,066,790, Baltimore $41,468,887, San Francisco $32,822,681, Philadelphia $30,726,676.

THE Conservatives in the east attribute Mr. Meredith's failure to carry Ontario to the insane policy pursued by the *Mail* in its crusade against the Roman Catholics. Discussing the subject the Montreal *Gazette* says: Looking over the list of elected members we cannot discover a single constituency in which the Conservatives have made a gain on account of what was called the "Protestant cry," but we can readily point out nearly a dozen in which they have suffered defeat because of the apprehensions of the Roman Catholic electors.

Afraid of His Crime.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The conjecture has been that the Prof. B. Schaeffer who took morphine in jail yesterday and died was the bomb thrower at the Chicago Haymarket riots. This is based on the fact that his friends in jail were Anarchists, and that two of them say he wrote many of the most incendiary articles in the Chicago anarchist organ before the riot. It is thought he feared his trial in the police court here would reveal his connection with the riot and result in his arrest for that crime.

One Million Dollar Fire.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—A fire in the Alcazar Palace at Toledo on Sunday resulted in the total destruction of the great building. Water appliances were very meagre and the firemen were obliged to allow the fire to take its course and direct their efforts to prevent the flames from spreading to the town. During the progress of the fire three officers and seventeen men were injured. Some of them seriously but no one killed. The palace was recently restored at a cost of one million dollars.

Kassala has been taken from the Arabs.

Russia is massing 20,000 troops in Kieff.

Baron Theodore Von Oppolzer, the Austria astronomer, is dead.

PIRATICAL GREEKS.

Adventures in the Grecian Archipelago with a Frail Craft.

A "Meg Merrilies" Aroma---Scopolo and Skiathas---A Storm.

[Written for the Victoria TIMES by Captain Sibbald, R. N., Sutton West, Ont.]

Some fifty-five years since, being a midshipman, it was my lot to have charge of a small schooner, tender to a surveying ship in the Grecian Archipelago. My craft was one which Plimsoll would hardly have pronounced seaworthy, constructed of green timber, poorly put together by a Greek builder; consequently she leaked. My sails being in a rotten condition, I was ordered to await the ship's return in a snug harbor in the Island of Skiathos, where I was to be refitted and supplied with stores, of which we were much in need. On our arrival the head man of the Island (the Greek Governor lived at the neighboring Island of Scapelos) hoping to get baksheesh, put us in quarantine, which he had no right to do. I did not bother my head about the matter, knowing that in a day or two, the Islanders, missing our small custom, would get our release. The men did not care to wait so long, for in the morning I was awakened by the cackling of hens and the bleating of a lamb. These sounds took me quickly on deck, where I found besides the live stock, two skins of wine, and a large basket of eggs, grapes, onions, etc., most pleasant to look upon certainly. But then came the difficulty; here was a breach of discipline which I was aware could not be looked over if I was to maintain my authority over my small screw of six men, a pilot and a Greek boy. The culprits had waited till the old cross quarter-master and I were asleep, and cajoling Baba Anastate, the pilot, to accompany them, had landed a short distance from the vessel, and money being scarce in those parts, the sight of a few piastres soon brought forward the needful supplies. My first step was to have the men aft, giving them a severe lecture, making them understand that if the authorities had caught them landing in quarantine, they might have been shot. The wine I served out, at the same time stopping their allowance of rum, and there was to be no leave on shore for a week.

When we got to the next port a great lumbering Irishman, Dennis Hickey by name, who had been an old shipmate, came forward and took all the blame, excusing himself in his soft soldering manner by saying: "Of course, we had no right to take the boat without leve; but the nagur knew he had no right to stop us from going on shore, and was it decent that you should have no milk to your tay, and plenty goats alongside the schooner waiting to be milked. And what for should you be ating salt beef and the poor people wanting the money badly for the fresh mate."

I must own that the arguments used by Dennis were plausible, and my feelings were much softened, when the aroma a la "Meg Merrilies" stew pervaded the vessel, and especially when a smoking dish of the same was placed on the table of my small cabin, flanked as it was by a dish of grapes, which were cheap and plentiful on the Island. Our quarantine only lasted two days, the islanders being dissatisfied at being prevented handling our money almost forced their head man to become hostile to us. There was a chance of the affair coming to the notice of the governor of Scopelo, and it did not appear likely that I would sell out.

Shortly thereafter we received, through Baba Anastese, permission for the crew to be present at the marriage of a kinsman. Of course I demurred; but it ended in all going on shore, except Dick Wyatt, the old quartermaster, and myself. In the evening I was quietly enjoying a chibook under the awning, when, to my surprise, one of our surveying vessels entered the harbor; by her I received orders to join the ship (to which our schooner was a tender) in the Gulf of Monte' Santo. She also brought me six extra men, it having been reported that there were pirates in the neighborhood. I have stated that our sails were rotten, and the vessel leaky, added to which my compass was not to be depended upon, and my chart ragged. I had never been so far to the northward before, and my pilot, though useful as an interpreter, was not much of a navigator, so that it was natural I should feel some regret at leaving our snug harbor, however, in the Service. "To hear is to obey." There is no such word as "can't" in the nautical dictionary.

My first business was the embarkation of the crew, who had been enjoying themselves after the manner of sailors in those days. With the exception of Dennis Hickey were all drunk. It would have taken a large amount of potheen to floor him; so that the light Greek wine did not make much impression on his great carcass, in fact, (though like most of his countrymen) he was pugnacious in his cups, drink seldom incapacitated him. My new hands brought the crew off from the shore, and Dennis pitched them down below like so many bags of biscuit, and where they fell there they lay.

Our course being about eighty miles to the northward, from which quarter the wind generally blew during the summer (it was now the month of August), and my craft being so small that we usually towed the boat astern, I requested the commander of the vessel that brought our orders (and which was bound to Monte Santo) to hoist her in. Our consort left a few hours before us, as we had to bend sails and other preparations to make. It was getting late when we sailed, and had scarcely cleared the harbor, when we met some schooners which had sailed in the morning. I hailed one of them and enquired why they returned, and was assured that there was going to be a gale from the northward. Old Anastase shook his head and was anxious that we should follow their example. It was not long ere I was made aware that I should have done so. It was night ere we cleared the passage between Scopolo and Skiathas, when it commenced to blow fiercely right in our teeth. We close reefed the sails and hove the schooner to. For a short time she made better weather than we expected, but all at once there happened what we had every reason to dread, our sails split in many places. Our situation was critical. The passage we had just cleared was very dangerous, one or two rocks showing just above water, two schooners with their crews had been lost on them a few weeks before. I had one hope, which was, that some weeks previously I had been in a snug creek on the west side of the Island of Scopelos. The shore being steep and the water deep, we could run down close along the shore, and though the night was dark as dark could be we might chance to shove the vessel's nose in; failing which we must have kept before the wind and have beached our craft on the Island of Negroponte, which we should reach before daylight. My old quartermaster whom I consulted, agreed that there was nothing better to be done. Should we escape, it would be a providential one. There is one comfort, that on occasions like this the mind is so occupied that there is little time to speculate on what may happen. It is in emergencies like this that the effect of discipline is shown. Here was I, a mere lad, with a crew older than myself, yet none uttered a syllable or tendered a word of advice; most ready to act they patiently awaited the result.

Our first care was to lash what little of the mainsail was serviceable to the gaff and boom that we might be enabled to bring the schooner to the wind if needful. Skirting the shore, along which we careened at a great pace, we strained our eyes in hopes of discovering an opening. All at once the land loomed less darkly, the clouds lifted a little, and we had hopes for shelter. The helm was put down, and the remnant of the mainsail shown to the wind. We were gradually becalmed; the sail flapped; the shore showed us a wall on the right and on the left, and it was only by using our sweeps that we came to an anchorage inside the harbor, where the water was smooth as glass, though the storm roared, and the sand flew over our heads. It was about 11 p. m. when we were fast by the nose, and remembered our live lumber stowed below, the potheen in which they had indulged proved a soporific; they had never moved. Had they gone to the bottom their fate would have been met without a struggle. They were soon aroused—

And when they woke, around them gazed
Alike confounded and amazed.

And no wonder. When they awoke they found men around them whom they supposed were on board the ship miles away, and the last they could remember was a lark ashore, and not having turned into their hammocks were like "drowned rats" as old Wayit expressed it. Just as Dennis had thrown them down, there they lay—"heids and thraws" like so many pigs.

Our vessel not being watertight everything below was afloat, and the desk at which I now write was cruising about my little cabin, and the water gently rippled against my bed place. Luckily there was no rain, so that sheltered as we were it was not cold. Our cooking apparatus being on deck was flooded, so that we had some difficulty in lighting our fire to make tea, which, with a dash of rum in it was most comforting, as were a few rashers of salt pork. We spread our tawnings, and the bedding being brough up from the men's hammocks we soon forgot our troubles in sleep. Fatigued as I had been, more from mental anxiety than from bodily exertion, it appeared to me that I had scarcely slept an hour when I was awakened by being nudged on the elbow, and was tempted to use impolite language at being thus disturbed, but looking up I perceived Anastase looking down on me with such a panic-stricken countenance that I fancied our frail craft must be in a sinking condition, which, though we lay close to the shore would have been unpleasant. I was undeceived. On getting on my legs the old man pointed up the creek and whispered the ominous word "Kleftis!" There did not appear much mistake about it. About 300 yards distant lay a long, low vessel with a bow gun; and what appeared more ominous her crew were more numerous than usual for a trading vessel. Like a hive of bees they moved about the deck in clusters, and we evidently attracted their attention, which was natural from our having arrived in such a stormy night, although Greek built, our appearance differed in many respects from that of a coaster. The pilot shook like a leaf; telling his beads, he addressed fervent prayers to his patron saint, "Ava Anastase." The old man had been with me in our vessel up the Gulf of Volo, when we anchored under a cliff for the night, which, being warm, made it pleasant to sleep on deck. I noticed that Anastase started up occasionally, staring into the darkness as if he expected to see something "uncanny." After some pressing he explained to me that near this place, about ten years before, he and his brother were captured by pirates, the brother was detained, whilst Anastasa was released and sent to his native village to procure his ransom, the sum demanded was much greater than could be raised. The consequence being that the prisoner's throat was cut and his body was thrown over the cliffs, being found on the beach close to where we lay. Gil Blas fell out of the frying pan into the fire when captured by brigands, and I thought our cases nearly as bad, better to have taken the chance of picking up a soft spot on the Negroponte, than to be at the mercy of pirates in our helpless condition, helpless indeed, for we could neither fight nor fly; all the Kleptis had to do was to land on the high land which overlooked us, where, taking up a position behind rocks and bushes, they could pepper us at their leisure, and with the greatest impunity. All we could do was to put a bold face on it.

We hoisted ensign and pendant, from which they would perceive that not much powder was to be had. The sails were unbent for repairs; they were so rotten that it was like putting new cloth on an old garment, though the material used, being cut from our awnings, was not over sound.

Whilst cleaning our arms, a boat approached from the pirate. Before she came alongside I sent Anastasa below, as his intense nervousness entirely unfitted him to act as an interpreter on such a trying occasion. It was a suspicious circumstance that among the boat's crew were several white capoted Arnauts. If they came to spy out the nakedness of the land, they would perceive little in the shape of loot to attract them, and the show of muskets, pistols and cutlasses on deck made it apparent that we were a conger of some sort. The spokesman on the occasion was an Ionian, about as bad a type of humanity they are, as can be picked up. Like most of his countrymen, he spoke Italian, and gave me to understand that they had come to enquire of we could repair a musket. We suspected ed that they had many topharles in their vessel in better repair than the one produced, which, like the old man's gun, wanted a new lock, stock and barrel. I told him I hoped he was well provided with arms as there were pirates in these waters; but I thought there was little chance of being attacked at present, as our two ships and another schooner were in the neighborhood. I also enquired if he had noticed any of our vessels in the harbor on the other side of the Island where the town is situated. I ended our conversation by requesting him, if he landed, to tell the shepherds to send me off a sheep, as our boat was on board one of the other vessels, and to enquire if any pirates had been heard of in the neighborhood. Our visitors appeared puzzled, and after calling along side their vessel, pulled for the shore.

We could do nothing till our sails were repaired, but lay quietly where we were "Pour encourager les autres." Our usually reticent quartermaster, Dick Wyatt, who had led a most extraordinary life, began telling them of an adventure with pirates on the Spanish Main, when all but himself and another were made to walk the planks, they having a smattering of Spanish, gave their captors to understand they had formerly belonged to the same calling; as it was, they nearly tasted hemp, for being captured shortly afterwards by a man-of-war. They had some trouble in escaping the fate of their shipmates, who were hung. Our old quartermaster was one of those cool hands who was not easily put out. Speaking of the situation, he said, "well, lads, if them niggers (a vituperative expression he had probably used on the coast of Africa) likes to pink us what's to hinder them landing and firing into us from behind them ere rocks, same as happened coast when I belonged to the Sybille frigate. We tried to land after some pirates on the coast of Albany. I was pulling one of the bow oars, when the word was given "in bows," and we two bow men tossed in our oars and out with the boat hooks. Before you could say Jack Robinson mine was knocked out of my hand by a bullet, and my mate was shot through the head. In a few minutes there was scarce enough of us left to take the boat off to the ship. I wouldn't mind if there was some cutlass work to get a man's blood up. But the way we be now, mind me of the time I was overboard among sharks at Belize, when by all luck, I was near made a meal of." This was anything but a likely narrative, and did not help to cheer the crew, as the hours slipped slowly by. As soon as it was dark we threw up rockets and burnt blue lights occasionally making the appearance of signalizing some vessel. We slept on deck with our arms beside us. Much good they would have been. About midnight the pirates' boat came off and when near us we heard much wrangling. Certainly from the noise they made one would have imagined them to be drunk. The pilot pronounced them to be "molto inebriago" and was badly afraid from what he could make out, that there was some intention of boarding us. Doubtless his fears had something to do with this interpretation. Apparently the peace party prevailed, and we were left in quietness, though I fancy none of us slept. It may be imagined how pleased we were at sunrise to notice the pirate weigh anchor and speed close past us. Her many long sweeps being doubly manned by a crew whose villanous looks made us doubly glad to be rid of their company. Poor old Anastase actually took some breakfast and smoked some pipes. He had eschewed food and tobacco for many hours, his time being fully occupied in telling his beads and muttering prayers. He must have supplicated most of the many saints in the Greek calender, and he vowed an offering to his patron, Aya Anastasa, for whose holy protection the pilot insisted that we were indebted for our lives. The weather being lovely, as it generally is in summer among the Greek islands, and having communicated with the shore, we managed to make ourselves pretty comfortable during the few days occupied in repairing our sails. The shepherds supplied us with fresh cheese made in little pats, salt cheese and yoosot, something like curds, having a soupcon of lemon in it. It is delicious and refreshing, the milk used is that of the sheep or goat. Our table was supplied with very fair mutton, we had also splendid grapes as a dessert. Poor Anastase lost his share of those good things; for in his distress, besides offers of candles, he had vowed to be more particular in fasting. Mariners certainly had a little latitude allowed them, as it was the olive oil supplied for the use of our binnacle lamp paid toll whenever the old pilot could get at it, using it to soak his hard biscuit. Luckily for Anastase, tobacco was not tabooed. Perhaps the priest was aware that, to put such restraint on a Greek is what potheen is to an Irishman. Having remarked to a Patlander, (who got drunk whenever an opportunity offered) that I was surprised the priest did not stop his whiskey by way of penance, "Stop my whiskey is it?" replied my Irish friend, "Bedad the priest knows better than to put on a boy's back more nor he can carry."

Our sails being repaired as far as their rotten state would admit, we took advantage of the first sea breeze to start for Monte Santa. Luckily we had light winds, for a very small puff would have left us in a dilemma. After entering the gulf we were becalmed under the land one lovely forenoon. Old Anastase sitting at the helm, pipe in hand, in a half dreamy state, the rest of us shading ourselves from the sun as best we could under the lee of the sails, when one of the men forward reported a felucca standing out from the land astern of us. Yes, there she was, just as suspicious a looking craft as the one we had lately parted with. At first I took her to be a Turkish gun-boat, cruising after pirates, but was undeceived; when, by the aid of my spy glass, I made out that the vessel was crowded with Greeks and Arnauts; besides it was suspicious that she hoisted no colors after we had shown ours. We were not long kept in doubt as to her intentions, when they manned their sweeps and steered directly for us, evidently mistaking us for a trader. As she neared us she hoisted the Greek cross, rather an incongruous symbol for a vessel to display, whose crew would cut any number of throats for the same amount of dollars. We had fourteen hands, all told. The felucca had evidently four times that number. Our muskets would scarcely carry half the distance of a Greek topbaike. Our only chance was to put a bold face on it. As a shelter we hung our bedding round the vessel, then got our sweeps out and pulled boldly for the stranger, firing muskets occasionally, though much out of range.

It was indeed an anxious time, as our defiant attitude did not appear to daunt the Greek; and matters must soon have come to a crisis. When rounding a point, and bringing up the sea breeze, appeared a sister tender somewhat larger than ourselves. The pirates immediately took the hint, not wishing to get between two fires, they quickly manned their sweeps and, the wind falling, were soon out of sight to seaward. Our consort was in charge of a jovial fellow, a bonvivant, we occasionally met. When his signals commenced with a letter P, port wind, porter, partridges, pheasants, pork, fresh, I have got; or it might be have you any? Followed by the message "Dine, will you," an invitation which I gladly accepted, taking with me such supplies as from the signals made, I conjectured to be wanting in my friend's commissariat. There being no wind we swept into a small bay, where we remained for the night. It may be inferred that we spent a jovial evening; for me to leave my small command was a great treat, as it would have been "infra dig" to enter into conversation with the crew. I should have become tongue-tied had it not been for chaffing old Anastasa, who believed that I was on the road to perdition, and attributed all our mishaps to the want of respect I showed to Aya Anastasa.

In a day or two we joined our ship. From our long absence it was conjectured that we had either foundered, or, that we had been captured by pirates, so that our reception was quite an oration.

What became of the pirate vessels we never knew, there were so many idle Greeks with arms in their hands that the crew of a vessel might be pursuing an honest calling one day or have turned Kleftis, as appeared most profitable. Having brought my narrative to a conclusion, I cannot apologise better than by saying "Alls well that ends well."

The Winnipeg Mayoralty.

The recount of the mayoralty vote at Winnipeg has placed Pearson in a minority of five. It is now deemed pretty certain that Mr. Jones will get the seat.

It is reported that Manich is about to be proclaimed in a state of siege.

The Imperial Government has decided to cede Port Hamilton to China.

The Vienna press is becoming convinced that Russia is determined on war.

The Belfast riot commission urges the vigorous suppression of party process.

Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have urged Lord Hartington to join the Cabinet.

France has been conquering with Russia with the object of frightening Germany.

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Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 160 acres of excellent land about 100 acres on the Flats and under cultivation which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Fernwood Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Fell & Co., Victoria. sep25-w

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

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American plan. In the most desirable and close hotel in the city. Terms moderate.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 14, 1886.

CHINESE EXPELLED.

A Committee at Vancouver Drive Twenty of them Away.

At a public meeting at Vancouver on Saturday a committee was appointed to wait upon the employers of Chinese to induce them if possible to employ white labor instead. The number of Chinamen at Vancouver have increased very largely during the past six months, and the grievance has rapidly become intolerable. Twenty Mongolians arrived on Friday from Victoria to work for Mr. McDougall, who has the contract for clearing the Brighouse estate of 350 more. A committee of citizens waited upon the Chinamen after the public meeting and invited them to leave. No violence was used, and none was necessary, as the Chinamen did not stand upon the order of their going. Having escorted them to the wharf, a collection was taken up among the large crowd of citizens present and sufficient money obtained to pay their passages back to Victoria. When the Princess pulled out, with the Chinamen on board, a loud cheer went up from those on the wharf, and one over-zealous individual had the temerity to propose that a surplus of $1.50 should be used in paying the contractor's fare to this city. The matter rests there for the present, but the end is not yet. The incident is the first of the kind in our knowledge in British Columbia, and may be productive of mischief in the future.

Since the above was in type we learn that Mr. T. Fell has received instructions to take proceedings against the Mayor of Vancouver and other citizens implicated in the expulsion. An action will be entered at once, and the Supreme Court will be appealed to for an injunction restraining the citizens of Vancouver from similar proceedings in the future. It is affirmed that the tents of the Chinese were torn down, their clothing and effects thrown about, and that they have suffered a loss of several hundred dollars. Proceedings will be taken immediately.

Obituary.

E. A. Wood, aged 63 years, an old resident, died on the 10th inst. He was a native of London, England, and leaves a widow.

Yesterday the Rev. D. Macrae, of this city, received intelligence of the death of his mother, in Maxville, Glengarry county, Ont. The deceased was mother also to Mr. Macrae, of Chilliwhack. At the time of her demise she was over 80 years of age. She had been a resident of Glengarry county for over half a century, and held in high esteem by all who knew her.

The wife of Mr. Daniel Fulton, who resides at the corner of Blanchard street and King's road, died on Monday afternoon. The funeral took place this afternoon, and was attended by many sorrowing friends. The deceased attended Pandora Presbyterian church, and on Sunday last was in the enjoyment of good health, and to day all that was mortal rests peacefully in the grave. The sorrowing husband has the sincere sympathy of all his acquaintances.

Allan B. Francis, eldest son of Hon. Allan Francis, U. S. consul at St. Thomas, Ont., joined the great majority at his mother's residence, Pandora street, last night. Deceased had been ailing for some time and was comparatively young.

A Wharf Outrage.

The citizens of Vancouver at a public meeting, over which the Mayor presided, passed a number of resolutions, protesting against the action of the Dominion government in regard to the new wharf at the end of Carroll street. The wharf was built by a company and would become the property of the city in a few years. The consent of Hon. Mr. Foster was given when that gentleman was here last summer. The order from the government to remove the wharf, on the plea that it is an obstruction to navigation is simply an outrage that should be resisted to the very last.

The Times.

We tender our hearty congratulations to our evening contemporary, *The Times* on its issue of the last day of the past year. In an issue of ten pages, has been crowded a very large amount of valuable information, which must have cost considerable trouble to collect, and has been presented the clearest and most readable form possible. The paper is well worth keeping for reference, on account of valuable statistics it contains, and reflects great credit on the gentlemen charged with its management.—*Industrial News.*

B. C. Cattle.

The unusually cold weather in British Columbia this year, says the Calgary *Tribune*, has caused many of the cattle owners there to seek a market for their stock. Last summer prices were very stiff across the mountains, but they have taken a big tumble recently, owners having become apprehensive of their being able to pull through till the spring. Large as was the exodus of cattle and cattlemen from British Columbia to Alberta last year, it is certain that the movement will be still greater this summer.

Montreal and St. Paul Carnivals.

The Canadian Pacific Railway announce that they will begin issue of excursion tickets hence to St. Paul and return; hence to Montreal and return; and also tickets which will enable the purchasers to go east via St. Paul, Chicago and Toronto to Montreal, returning via the C. P. R. Full information as to rates, which are extremely low, and other particulars can be had from Mr. Munro, passenger agent, Wharf street.

A Shame.

It is a downright shame to witness seagulls, the most valuable birds for any harbor as refuse eaters, being shot for sport by young Indians and half-breeds near the Marine Hospital. In all large cities a stringent law exists against destroying these birds; the same should be done here. These birds are worthless, intrinsically; as a benefit to any harbor, priceless. As such they should be protected.

Nanaimo Nominations.

NANAIMO, Jan. 10.—For mayor: R Gibson, E Quennell, D Smith. For councillors: South Ward—R Atkins, G Baker, G Bevilockway, J Randle, Jr., D S McDonald. For Middle Ward—J. Hilbert, J. Meakin, sr., W. E. Webb, W. Wilson. For North Ward—R Craig and J Wabzer elected by acclamation.

In Limbo.

A Chinese woman, with a *capias* hanging over her, endeavored to leave the province on Saturday last by the Mexico, but was captured by a lynx-eyed minion of the law and locked up. Bail was secured and the woman released. The case will shortly be tried in court.

Experimental Farms.

Professor Saunders announces that the government will establish the seed-tester experimental farm at Ottawa. Every farmer in the Dominion will have the privilege of getting the germinative powers of any grain decided free of charge.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

A Japanese Sailor Falls from Aloft and is Killed.

A Japanese sailor, named Wyoshitan Muneyarn, fell from the mast head of the schooner Penelope this forenoon to the deck and received a fracture of the base of the skull. The Penelope is a Shanghai schooner, and is at present laying at the foot of Johnson street. Sergt. Sheppard was notified and at once called Dr. Milne, but the man was already dead. The coroner, Dr. Jackson, held an inquest at noon at the police barracks before the following jury: D. C. Nicholas, foreman, C. Wallace, W. McHugh, Jas. Porter, H. C. McKenzie, and H. Farrell. The evidence indicated that the death was purely accidental and a verdict was returned to that effect. Mr. Storey took charge of the remains.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

The Company to Get Possession on Making a Deposit.

Applications were made yesterday, to Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., by Mr. Drake, Q. C., and Mr. Corbould, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for immediate possession of the land for the purpose of proceeding with the construction of the branch from Port Moody to Vancouver. An order was made in fifteen cases, upon the company depositing a sum of money in each case (aggregating $60,000) in the Bank of British Columbia, in accordance with the act. Mr. Pooley represented most of the opposing parties. The deposit will accordingly be made at once and possession obtained. The completion of the road will follow in a few weeks.

The Hamilton Spectator.

Next to the Toronto *Globe* the Hamilton *Spectator* is the oldest daily in Western Ontario. On the first of this year it entered upon its fortieth year of publication. On Monday, the 23d inst., it celebrated the event by issuing a large octavo sheet (8 pages) of closely printed matter descriptive of Hamilton: its rise and progress, and a brief resume of each of its business houses. To such as have not visited the "Ambitious Little City"—now a bustling hum of industry with its 40,000 inhabitants—the issue referred to will be one of interest, as showing what pluck, energy and perseverance can accomplish. Throughout its eventful career the "*Spec.*" has always been a consistent Conservative journal, and as such has commanded the respect and esteem of all its contemporaries—friend and foe alike. THE TIMES wishes it continued success.

MRS. RUTH BROWN, Coldwater, Mich., if you write, enclosing a stamp, will tell you it is true that in July, 1885, she was suddenly paralysed, and became entirely blind, as her doctors claimed, from an enlargement and inflammation of the kidneys and liver. She was in an unconscious state for two week; face and body bloated, with agonizing pain; could not keep anything on her stomach; irregular action of the heart. Physicians pronounced her case incurable. Within a few weeks the paralysis left her, bloat went down, enlargement of the liver subsided, action of the heart became regular, and she became well in three months and has felt in good condition ever since." Warner's safe cure did this amazing work for her and she will tell you so.

Cowichan News.

The residents of Cowichan, writes a "Subscriber," assembled at the Institute Hall, Quamichan, on Wednesday evening last to listen to a lecture on Phrenology, by Mr. W. J. Sutton, who handled his subject in a most able manner, and was listened to with marked attention throughout. A number of those present submitted themselves as subjects to exemplify the science, much to the amusement of the audience. A very large collection of busts of remarkable men was on exhibition. After the lecture dancing was engaged in till an early hour—all being well pleased with the evening's entertainment. SUBSCRIBER.

Election at Chilliwhack.

There will be a contest for reeve between Geo. W. Chadsey and Saml. Cawley; in Ward 4 between Thos. E. Kitchen and Wm. Bell, and in Ward 3 between Jos. Gillanders and D. S. Wilder. Thos. Irwin, A. C. Wells and Geo. Bamford were elected by acclamation.

Presbytery Meeting.

A meeting of of the Presbytery of Columbia will be held in New Westminster on Monday the 19th inst. On the evening of that day, the Rev. Mr. Scoular, lately of Hamilton, will be inducted by the Presbytery to the pastorate of St. Andrews congregation of that city, rendered vacant by the death of the late lamented Rev. J. S. Mackay.

Our Hat is Off.

Winnipeg *Sun*: The holiday number of the Victoria TIMES, * * has reached us. It contains a great deal of valuable information, historical and otherwise, with regard to the city and province.

Winnipeg *Free Press*: The holiday number of the Victoria TIMES—a most creditable production—gives a long account of a journey made across the continent to British Columbia in 1862.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Mayor Dickinson Re-elected by Acclamation.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 10.—At the Municipal elections held to-day Robert Dickinson was re-elected Mayor by acclamation.

The following were nominated as councillors: St. Andrew's Ward—John Rein, W. A. Duncan and W. H. Burns. St. Patrick's Ward—J. G. Saques, J. A. Calbeck, D. S. Curtis and B. Douglas. St. George's Ward—R. Elliott, L. P. Bonson and B. W. Shiles were elected by acclamation.

Two councillors only have to be elected in the two first named wards.

From New Westminster.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 10.—S. H. Webb was to-day elected Chief Engineer, and W. Corbett Assistant Chief of the New Westminster fire department.

THE "MUMMY PEA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

DEAR SIR,—Through a friend at Balmoral, I received a few seeds of the "Mummy Pea," noticed in your issue of the 10th inst. I planted and staked them in my garden. They grew to an average height; but there was nothing particular about the yield. The only peculiarity I noticed was that the realm was flat, widening towards the top, where the peas cluster.

THOMAS SIBBALD.

Sutton West, Ont., Dec. 1886.

It is intended to construct a large tower in London, England, in commemoration of the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign. This tower is to be 440 feet high at the extreme top, from which may be seen eight or nine counties. It will overlook every other structure yet built in London. It is proposed to erect this structure at the top of Oxford street, where the ground lies high, and it is expected that the work will be commenced next month.

The Bank of France has declared a semi-annual dividend of seventy francs per share against 100 francs in 1884 and 1885.

THE PROVINCE AND ITS REQUIREMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

The cry of monopoly has been so often raised for the purpose of enlisting popular favor and personal advancement that it is losing its efficacy for such purposes. The masses who expect to be benefitted by more equitable opportunities are partially convinced that they are being, and have been, used by demagogues to exact blackmail from capitalists rather than in effecting radical changes in the political and economical systems now in vogue; also that there are but few men consistent to liberal convictions and still fewer who are earnest in the cause they superficially assume to espouse. From time to time it has been demonstrated by earnest workers and thinkers, that this province differs materially from any other in the empire of which we form a part. The lack of clear, arable land, favorable to settlement, and conducive to the maintenance of a large population, by rapid means is apparent to all of us, and establishes the fact that capital must precede labor in the work of development before labor can find an avenue for its energies. Before capital can be induced to come into the country we must give it superior opportunities than those existing elsewhere. Nor ought we to forget that capital is at all blind to such conditions. If proper encouragement is given to investors we shall not be required to advertise, for when the information is once conveyed in the proper circles it spreads in a secret manner through the financial centers of the world, and sends its feelers everywhere to obtain the best possible terms. For the last few years we have been writing and disseminating information of the wonderful resources of the province, and glowing accounts of its capabilities and requirements, amongst a class not at all suitable for our needs. What has been the result? Why thousands have visited us, admired our climate, praised our timber and fish—spoken highly of our mineral wealth and future possibilities. But what has it all amounted to? Further than their departure from the country for lack of steady employment or the opportunity of settling on land within their limited means. Now a third of the expense would have distributed information amongst leading capitalists and have effected a much more beneficial result. What does it matter to a poor man whether he is paid by an individual or a company, so long as he gets fair remuneration for his labor—his capital? What other man in the province would have had the courage to build and equip the Island Railway in the same spirit of enterprise as Mr. Dunsmuir? Now that the project is completed and in running order, can any reasonably complain of injury or injustice? Men more capable than others, to execute large undertakings, will always assume prominence in the direction of human affairs despite envy, jealousy, and every other obstacle placed in their way. With broad views and indomitable pluck they will forge ahead of all obstructions and give life and impetus to every country in which they reside. What Sir John A. Macdonald was to Canada East, Mr. Dunsmuir was to Canada West; nay, more, for he expended his own money, fairly earned, without the aid of bulls and bears. If we expect to develope our lumbering and mineral interests we must be able to place them before capitalists in an attractive form and not shut them out the moment they are induced to invest their money for reproductive purposes. Of what benefit will our transcontinental line be either to the company or the country if it has no freight to carry, except the small amount at present produced? Of what benefit to us are our wonderful resources? Of what benefit to us is the ownership of resources if we are not able to utilize them? The old cry of monopoly can be raised by such as desire a division of other men's energies and products; or by others who pander to their prejudices for personal considerations. We do not suffer from a single ill or injustice, but has been placed upon us by the legislative acts of persons guided by selfish motives; persons who have been bought either with titles or money, and the demagogue who, in the presence of superior intelligence, shrinks into vassalage. If laws are imperfect, obtain the services of intelligent men to correct them. Send men who are not compelled to consult a lawyer on questions of equity and common sense. Rise to the command of progression; act in harmony with the spirit of the age; leave the perfecting of human ills to each successive generation. Let us do the best we can in our time to enjoy the blessings of a common heritage; and since we cannot take the country with us let us at least receive the benefit of its productiveness in a spirit of thankfulness. The variations of success are equal to those of temperament. All cannot win, some must lose. Some will be wiser, more energetic and careful than others, whilst others will continue as fools and spendthrifts. Progression will be resisted by retrogression; good by evil; success by envy; but out of the vast maelstrom one irresistible impulse will rise which will bear down every obstacle to the realization of a prosperous future. By this means will the new year be distinguished as one of the most eventful in our provincial history. Remarkable in other respects by the wisdom and liberality of its legislators, as well as in the support of a people striving to become worthy of future greatness.

REGINALD NUTTALL.

Victoria, Jan. 7, 1886.

Cable and Wire Items.

Negotiations between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Morley are in progress, looking to an agreement on the land bill.

It is rumored that Germany, Italy and Spain have formed an alliance against France.

The Primrose Club has presented an address to Lord Churchill. In his reply he said he cared little for adverse criticism, and asks the public withholding its judgment until he makes his public explanation.

The Hon. Henry Northcotte has resigned his position in the Ordnance department. It yielded him £1,500 a year. He is reported to be very poor.

The difficulty over the German army bill continues.

Rory Reed who murdered James Renn near Fort Bidwell on Christmas was shot on Sunday last in the mountains.

Col. H. P. Irving, a well known lawyer of San Francisco, in retiring to rest on Sunday night failed to turn off the gas in his room. He simply blew it out. Result: He was found by the janitor of the building on Monday morning lying insensible. He died in a short time thereafter.

A Norfolk, Va., despatch gives the particulars of the wreck of a wrecking steamer on the stranded German ship Elizabeth, which is going to pieces near that city. A number of bodies have been recovered and buried.

Michael Davitt and his bride, while en route to Ireland, were hospitably entertained in Chicago at the residence of Mrs Sullivan. The features of the menu were home rule pudding, California sauce, ice cream, oranges, and greens with Irish potatoes.

The American Irish National Land League had a balance on hand last July of $30,439.42, since that date $28,769.64 has been collected, and $60,000 transmitted to Ireland during the year.

Lord Randolph Churchill is not satisfied with Lord Salisbury's explanations of his reasons for resigning.

BREAK IN THE CABINET

Hons. John Costigan and W. A. McLelan Resign To-day.

Sir Charles Tupper to Become Minister of Finance.

Will Sail for Canada To-morrow —General Election Certain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Special to THE TIMES—An Ottawa dispatch says: Owing to dissensions in the Dominion Cabinet over the immediate dissolution of Parliament and holding of the general elections, Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Internal Revenue, has placed his resignation in the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald. It is not likely it will be accepted until after the elections.

Owing to a disagreement as to next year's estimates now being prepared, Hon. W. A. McLelan, Minister of Finance, after the Cabinet meeting on Saturday, handed Sir John his resignation. This is likely to be accepted and his place will be filled probably by Sir Charles Tupper, the present Canadian High Commissioner in London, who sails for Canada to-morrow.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Costigan intended to resign. He is now in New Brunswick amongst his constituents preparing for the general elections which are certain to take place in a few weeks. It is not yet known who his successor will be.

Hon. Mr. McLelan's resignation is a surprise. He did not prove a source of strength to the government. His management of the Marine and Fisheries department was ineffective. As Minister of Finance he was an equally conspicuous failure.

Should the rumor prove to be true that Sir Charles Tupper is about to re-enter the Cabinet he will bring debating strength to its rescue as well as administrative ability. He is looked upon as Sir John's successor in the leadership of the Conservative party. Nothing definite as to the date of the elections will be decided upon until after his arrival.

The greatest excitement prevails in political circles at Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. The events of the next two weeks will be watched with anxiety.

Monday's Telegrams.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—As dummy No. 9 of the Geary street line was coming east from Scott street yesterday, an explosive on the track burst, badly shattering the wood work of the dummy. None of the passengers were hurt. It is believed the explosive was a dynamite cartridge.

Doctors who examined the body of Nettie Hatch, which was found in Golden Gate Park on Saturday, have come to the conclusion that it was a case of long premeditated suicide. A bottle containing poison, the contents of which she had taken, was found to have been purchased in the east, where the deceased had been residing.

The police are searching for Tillie Smith, of Woodland, who came to this city a week ago and was to have been married here on Saturday evening to S. C. Henry, also of Woodland. The young lady has not been seen since Friday, and no clue has yet been discovered. It is stated, however, that a certain grocery man, whose name and place of business are unknown, had threatened that she should not marry Henry. The missing girl is 22 years of age.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—For several hours on Saturday the city was excited over sensational reports that the Infant Isabella, sister of the late King Alfonso, had been kidnapped or killed. The Infant had gone out in a carriage to follow the Royal Huntsmen in the Pradeo. She occupied her carriage alone and was escorted by three *aides*. In a remote part of the great park the carriage broke down throwing the Infant into a ditch. She was not hurt, although it was feared she was. It was deemed prudent for her to remain at the scene of the accident until assistance could be procured, and for this a lackey was dispatched. Much time was lost in this. In the meantime the Hunts men had gone on a great distance before they missed their Royal mistress and when they discovered she was no longer with them became greatly frightened. They started a general alarm and began a noisy search. The prolonged absence of the Infant from the castle caused uneasiness there and finally the police and troops were sent out in search of her.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The quail-eating contest against all past records was finished last night. J. C. Mann, the Minneapolis quail-eater, ate his thirtieth quail in thirty successive days and won a wager of $1000. Some time last November Ald. Hildreth made a wager with George R. Clark, betting $1000 that there was not a man in America who could eat thirty quails in thirty days and eat them at a stipulated time each day. The agreement was that the birds were to be eaten between 6 and 7 o'clock each evening. The first quail was eaten the evening of Dec. 31. Mann looks none the worse after his big feed.

ROME, Jan. 10.—Mathilda Marie, 18 years of age, and Miss Romaxo were found suffocated in bed in a hotel in this city to-day. On the floor lay the dead body of a man. Letters addressed to relatives were found which indicated that all three committed suicide.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Misses Lindsay and Elder, two English adventuresses who were recently arrested here for swindling by means of matrimonial advertisements, attempted to commit suicide in prison today by opening their veins with a piece of glass from the window of their cell.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Negotiations between the Vatican and Germany will shortly be concluded which will enable the Emperor William to announce in the Landtag a revision of certain laws.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Gladstone writes saying that Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation was justifiable and adds: "I myself favor more economy in the army and navy expenditure."

PERSONALS.

From Monday's Daily.

Sergeant McLaren, of the Vancouver police, is in the city on a still hunt.

Ex-Alderman Thomas Dunn of Vancouver, is in the city.

Mr. Prentice, representing the well known crockery and glassware firm of Messrs. Gowans, Kent & Co., Toronto, is in the city. He came over the C. P. R. via Winnipeg.

Mr. John McMartin, representing the wholesale clothing firm of Messrs. McKeddie & Co., Montreal, was a passenger from the east last evening.

Judge Harrison presides at the police court during the absence of Mr. E. Johnson, police magistrate. Mr. Johnson is expected to return in three weeks.

CAPTAIN GEORGE B. WILTBANK, 919 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., if now on land, will, if you write and enclose a stamp for reply, tell you that "three years ago when in Central America, he was prostrated with kidney and liver trouble of a very serious nature. He was delirious, skin very dark, liver enlarged one-third, stomach too sensitive for the simplest food." Seven bottles of Warner's safe cure completely cured him and saved his life.

DOMINION DOINGS.

Latest News from Eastern Canada by Mail and Wire.

Mayor Grenier, of St. Anne de Bellens has died suddenly of paralysis.

An elderly woman at Ingersol, named Mrs. Scott, was burned to death in her house.

The premises of Hiseler Bros., fur dealers, and Baldwin & Co., china merchants, Halifax, were burned on the 6th. Loss, $30,000; insurance $29,000.

Mrs. E. White, aged eighty, while crossing Lansdowne toboggan slide, Montreal, was struck by a toboggan going at full speed and probably fatally injured.

At Montreal Hugh Graham, proprietor of the *Star*, and Richard White, managing editor of the *Gazette*, have been committed for trial on the charge of criminal libel brought against them by Donald Downie.

David Demty, freight conductor on the Grand Trunk, was caught between two cars at Kingston and crushed to death instantly.

An independent political association upon "Canada First" principles is shortly to be established in Toronto. Some of the most popular and influential public men are taking the lead in the matter.

A nine year old boy was found dead drunk on the streets of Kingston on the 5th. He purchased two glasses of whisky in a bar room and drank them in quick succession. The authorities are taking action in the matter.

Lieut-Col. Wm. Arthurs of the Queen's Own Rifles, died at Toronto on the 5th from a complication of diseases. He was at one time one of the leading dry goods merchants of that city.

Wm. Dalasiel and his aunt have been arrested for forging the name of J. G. Owen, of Streetsville, to three checks on the Central Bank, aggregating $300, also for forging the name of the endorser of the checks.

H. A. Longley, Assistant Inspector of Northwest surveys, has arrived at Ottawa. He reports Batoche in anything but a prosperous state, but Prince Albert, Battleford, Fort Pitt, Edmonton and other places are enjoying a perfect boom.

McFarland's hotel, at North Bay, on the Canadian Pacific, was burned on the 4th inst. The fire spread so rapidly that some of the guests had to jump from the windows. Insured for $14,000.

The flouring mill of the Manitoba Milling and Brewing Co. at Carberry was totally destroyed by fire on the 6th. The cause of the fire was the small dust becoming ignited from a lamp. Loss, $12,000, insured. Ritchie, the foreman, and Wm. Cathness, engineer, were badly scorched.

A freight train on the Michigan Central, going at full speed, ran into the rear of another freight train standing near Aylmer, Ont. Several cars were wrecked. The accident was caused by the brakeman neglecting to flag the morning train. The engineer and fireman jumped for safety.

It has transpired that a band of disreputable women personated a number of female voters at the municipal elections in Toronto, particularly in St. Andrew's and St. George's wards, both of which returned majorities for Blain. The official count leaves Howland's majority at 2,195.

A deputation of civil service employees presented a largely signed petition to the premier praying for a readjustment of the salary list in order to meet the increase in the cost of living and other necessary expenses. It is understood the cabinet has arranged to go back to the old system of paying civil servants monthly after the 10th prox.

Preparations for the Montreal carnival are being pushed with great energy. The foundations for the ice castle were laid on the 5th, consisting of crystal blocks of ice 12x22 inches thick, from the St. Lawrence. The contractors expect to put the battlements on the wall before the month ends, a week before the carnival begins. Work is being commenced on a great toboggan slide, which extends from Nelson's monument half a mile across the river. Eskimo dogs will arrive in time to take their places on the sleigh parade.

THE SO-CALLED NATIONAL POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—I am glad to see there is at last some awakening in the public mind on this question, called the National Policy, which should be called the National Robbery. Clap trap takes in all countries for sometime; how time tries all, and times seems at last to be overtaking the hypocrisy of this National Policy. There is much confusion in the minds of men, inclined to freer trade, as to how to reach it. Many say, tax goods which cannot be produced in the country for revenue; and that is right. But they frequently tax those articles which can be produced also, not for revenue but to avoid revenue; to prevent the nation from supplying itself where it can do it best and cheapest, and by importing and paying a reasonable duty to prevent it from aiding in defraying the cost of governing the country. To say that our tariff is framed with a view to revenue is false on the face of it. Take any page we may open. The evidence is complete, that this tariff is the work not of men bent on a National Policy but of each and every manufacturer who dare to take a journey to Ottawa to get his own goods protected; that is to have money put into his own pocket from the National purse, by a so-called National Policy. Take any place the tariff may open at: Coal—Anthracite, 50 cents; bituminous 60 cents per ton. It would be as sensible to tax men's right hands as to tax coals, and in the interest of coal miners themselves it is folly. The carriage to Canada from any country is legitimate protection enough for the greediest raiser of coal, and adding this fifty cents, but prevents the small beginning of manufactures, so useful in encouraging capitalists to embark in coal raising. Had there been twenty foundries on this coast men like Mr. Dunsmuir would have been more ready to embark in this trade, perhaps the most valuable which can be introduced into the country. Take cotton yarn, coarse, which can be spun in Canada, duty about 30 per cent; cotton yarn, too fine to be spun in Canada, and wanted by a manufacturer or two to evade duty in importing goods in one piece, free. The country could have a revenue from the fine yarn and to keep possibly twenty looms going in the east the revenue is less and the consumers of the finished article, all over the country, have to pay, too much for it. Pig iron $2 per ton. Whom does this item protect? It injures every man in the Dominion; the farm laborer, the miner and such men most, and that is part of the National Policy. Jute cloth, if imported by manufacturers of bags, free. The impudence of this item! These men are not allowed to escape duty because they sew together the cloth. They pay no duty and having employed a few women with sewing machines, to put the stuff together, sell it to the farmers as high as if they had paid duty. Is this National Policy, or national robbery? I could carry these peculiarities through the whole tariff, but I would be taking up too much space. The thing is an abortion and ought to be strangled, and in its place a freer National Policy of equal justice to all installed. The government which does not remember that agriculturalists are by far the majority of the nation should be set aside and one with clearer ideas put in its place. [illegible]

CHRISTMAS GOODS

Special Bargains for the Holidays.

We have just received a splendid line of Silk Hdkfs, Gloves Umbrellas, Braces, Cardigan Jackets, Mufflers, Scarf Pins and Sleeve Buttons, all of which will be sold at bottom prices.

See the Beautiful Presents in our window, which we intend giving away.

A. GILMORE, - - JOHNSON STREET.

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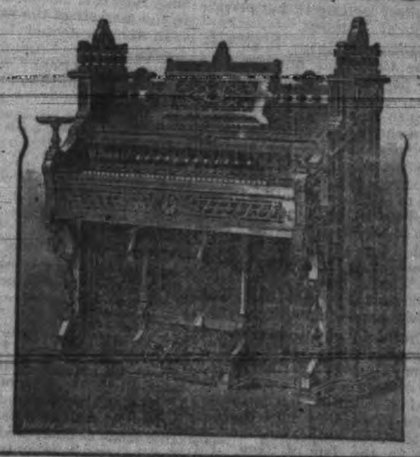

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Having been REBUILT and Refitted with the LATEST and MOST APPROVED MACHINERY, is now in full working order.

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While thanking his numerous Customers for their very liberal patronage, and also for their indulgence in waiting to have their orders filled since the destruction of the Factory by fire, desires to say that there will be

No further Delays in Filling Orders

All kinds of Boots and Shoes manufactured as heretofore.

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Best Brands of RUBBER BOOTS and SHOES supplied at Lowest Rates.

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Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all modern in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying 500 pounds weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The cuisine cannot be surpassed, is unexceptionably the finest, and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of [illegible], is conducted in first class style, and affords visitors every luxury known to the country.

W. R. MEGAW,

KAMLOOPS,

DEALER AND JOBBER IN

General Merchandise.

Agent for Guinness's Celebrated Brewery [illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 14, 1886.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE Pope has thanked Canadian Catholics for their adherence to the views expressed in the recent encyclical letter.

THE labor vote in the new Ontario legislature will never split. Mr. GARSON, the only labor representative, will always vote a solid vote.

PROMINENT politicians do not live long in the United States. A prominent statesman of Sir JOHN MACDONALD's age would be quite a curiosity in the great republic.

MR. GLADSTONE has written for the January number of the *Nineteenth Century* an article entitled "Locksley Hall and the Jubilee." The article is a criticism of the poem by the light of events of the past fifty years.

THE Montreal *Herald* hints that it is about time that Canada began to tot up her bill of damages against the United States for Fenian Raids, and expenses in keeping off American fishing thieves?

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY, M. P., president of the Conservative Union of Ontario, stated to a friend on Tuesday (polling day) that he was quite certain the Mowat Government was about to be swept out of existence. This gentleman also issued a confidential circular to the leading Conservatives a few days prior to the election to the same effect. As a political prognosticator Mr. MCCARTHY is as great a failure as he is a constitutional lawyer. Yet he is a talented gentleman.

THE San Francisco press is discussing the church going question and concluding an interesting article thereon the *Post* says: But whatever the causes—whether they lie with the people or with the preacher, or with both—it is a fact that five-sixths of San Francisco's population do not go to church. This is a fact of the deepest moment to the churches. On explaining and removing it the prosperity of all and the existence of some of them depend.

THE New York *World's* special from London says: The Queen is breaking very rapidly, and is conscious that her life cannot be spared many years longer. The only shadow over the jubilee year is the general apprehension of the people of England that the Queen may not live until the year is completed. The appearance of old age is most clearly marked in the jubilee portrait which has just been completed and placed in the gallery leading to her private apartments at Windsor.

REV. GEORGE M GRANT, in an article in the Christmas number of a Montreal paper, on the Development of Canada, refers to the prevalence of bribery in this country. He says: "We must choke bribery, or be choked. Pacific scandals or the insolent purchase of a province with the intent to purchase the country, local railways to purchase counties in detail, blind shares, or the purchase of members of parliament, have all been defended. As well defend Sodom." These are strong, but true and timely words. What is more they reflect a conviction that is more strongly taking possession of the public mind.

THE Crofter question is likely to enter on an acute stage soon after the assembling of Parliament. A number of Scotch members have determined to secure a Parliamentary committee to enquire into the conduct of the Civil authorities and the military on the Isle of Skye. Fifteen members have arranged to speak in the Commons. It is expected that the government, to avoid obstruction of their business by the Scotchmen, will grant them a committee, and that when this committee takes the work of investigation in hand, a good deal of evidence of cruelty towards the crofters will be forthcoming.

THE *Yorkshire Gazette* mentions that on the North Eastern the old wooden sleepers are gradually being ousted by the new steel sleepers which are now manufactured by northern steel manufacturers. The new plant for the manufacture of these sleepers lately laid down by Messrs BOLEKOW, VAUGHAN & Co. at Easton, has been fully employed. Recently an order has been placed with the firm by the North Eastern Company for 20,000 sleepers, or about 2,000 tons, and it is reported that this is only the first instalment of a very extensive order, as the North Eastern Company have resolved to use steel sleepers generally on their system.

THE Toronto *News* is hostile to the candidature of Sir DONALD A. SMITH for the city of Winnipeg, on the ground that he is a member of the C. P. R. R. Company, and supposed to be a representative of blue blood Toryism, and a non-resident. Sir DONALD has large interests within a few miles of that city, as well as being a property owner in the city of considerable value, and more than any other single individual person the owner of stock in the Hudson Bay Company, as well as the C. P. R. R., and therefore in a position to judge well as to the requirements of the country. If Sir DONALD has any politics at all he leans toward Liberalism. In every respect he would be an acceptable representative in the Commons.

AN emulator of the courage of M. LESSEPS has just propounded a scheme for connecting England and France by a viaduct railway, which places the latest project of the veterin engineer altogether in the shade. It is stated that a Mr. HERSETS has laid his project before the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce, who warmly approve of it. The estimate for this undertaking is, for masonry and foundation, 352,000,000 francs; approaches on the French side, 22,000,000 francs; on the English, 13,000,000 francs; sundry, 8,000,000 francs; total 920,000,000 francs, or $170,000,000. To this world, of course, have to be

A POLITICAL DANIEL.

In its issue of the 5th inst., our contemporary, the *Colonist*, in referring to the "British Trade Depression" stated that

> The final report of the royal commission appointed to investigate the reasons for the prolonged depression of trade in Great Britain has been published and circulated among the members of parliament. * * * The commission makes no suggestion as to the remedy, which we think they should have done. The members know, if they know anything, that free trade is sapping the life-blood of the country, beggaring the agriculturalist, the manufacturer and the artisan. Give Great Britain a protective tariff and in a few months there would not be an idle loom, an empty workshop, a starving mechanic or an unoccupied farm in the United Kingdom. As the case stands now all foreign countries and nearly all British colonies meet English goods at their customs houses with an almost prohibitive duty. How can England prosper in the face of so monstrous an absurdity as her present fiscal policy?

The Government street would be oracle says: "the commission makes no suggestion as to a remedy," and for the very obvious reason that it was not its province to do so, the opinion of the *Colonist* to the contrary notwithstanding. In the estimation of our contemporary that commission, if it knew anything at all, must be aware that free trade is sapping the life blood of the country, beggaring the agriculturalist, the manufacturer and the artisan, and as a panacea to all these ailments the Daniel come to judgment of the *Colonist* exclaims: "Give Great Britain a protective tariff, &c.," and concludes by asking "how CAN *England prosper* in the face of so monstrous an absurdity as her present fiscal policy?" Notwithstanding the wailings of such pessimists as the *Colonist*, Britain's trade and commerce is yearly expanding at an unparalleled ratio. Since the abolition of the Corn Laws, close upon half a century ago, the cost of living to the toiling, surging masses in the United Kingdom has been such as to enable that country to become the workshop of the world, while her carrying trade is as large as that of any other dozen maritime nations outside her own relations—her tonnage to-day being more than one-half that of the entire effective tonnage of the world. In the volume of her commerce no other nation can approach her either in quantity or value. As against protected countries the following statistics show the progress she is making:

In 1882 the latest available date for comparison, her total foreign commerce amounted to	£719,000,000
That of France to	336,000,000
That of Germany to	316,000,000
That of the United States to	303,000,000

Reckoning *per head* of population

England did	£20	7	10
France	9	0	0
Germany	7	0	0
The United States	5	8	0

England's food and her materials being untaxed, while those of Protectionist nations are taxed, she is able to manufacture more cheaply than they can, and to undersell them in the markets of the world.

In the protected market of *the United States* England undersells France and Germany, and does more trade with them than either of these countries.

In 1882 the United States imported from Great Britain goods to the value of	£29,000,000
Ditto from France	17,600,000
Ditto from Germany	11,350,000

In the protected market of France England has a similar advatage.

In 1882 France imported from Great Britain goods to the value of	£23,750,000
Ditto from Germany	19,000,000
Ditto from the United States	15,600,000

In the protected market of Germany there is the same result.

In 1882 Germany imported from Great Britain goods to the value of	£20,500,000
Ditto from France	18,552,000
Ditto from the United States	10,558,000

In neutral markets England beats all other nations hollow. This is owing to her system of Free Imports.

As a further illustration of the progress Great Britain has made under free trade as compared with the protection era, it is only necessary to state that in 1815 the total value of her exports were £51,603,000, which in 1831, under the same system, had decreased to £37,164,000, equal to £1 10s. 7d. per head of her population. In 1835, under fiscal reforms, when duties upon more than 700 articles were reduced and modified, the export trade rose to £47,372,000 which has kept on gradually increasing until in 1884 the value of the exports under free trade was £232,927,000, equal to £6 9s. 6d. per head of the population.

Concerning the agricultural depression it has been demonstrated that the trouble arises from the unwarranted exactions made by landlords—the levying of enormous rentals—figures which the soil is not productive enough to yield. It has long since been held that rentals would have to be reduced. That is now taking place and when figures asked have reached their level the British farmer will be able to compete with the rest of the world as is the British manufacturer. But there is not a sufficiency of arable land within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to furnish bread for the residents of these countries.

Had our contemporary taken the trouble to enquire of any of our wholesale traders the information would have been given that in all woolen and many of the cotton lines English houses were accepting future orders only at advanced prices. In the cotton line of manufacture it may enlighten our neighbor to know that according to the New York *Commercial Bulletin's* returns the United States in 1886 exported 193,841,353 yards of cotton goods, of a declared value of $12,380,261. Great Britain in the same year exported 4,500,000,000 yards of cotton, valued at $250,000,000—the free trade country beating the protected country by more than 20 to 1 in this respect. This is in spite of the fact that the United States is the home of the cotton plant, that the water powers in the United States are far superior to those in England, and that the coal fields in the United States surpass those of England in extent. England sent to China alone 420,000,000 yards of cotton, or more than twice as much as the United States shipped to all countries. There was an in rease of 100,000,000 yards in the purchase of the South American States, of which the United States secured 4,000,000 yards for her share, while England sent 46,000,000 yards to Brazil, 20,000,000 yards to Columbia, 15,000,000 yards

yards to Uruguay, more than she sent in the preceding year. Thus England gains on the United States in the very territory adjacent to the United States—the territory, too, in which the United States has made the most earnest attempt to promote an increase of trade.

So far no politician of note, statesman, or party has ventured to flaunt the protective tariff flag. They dare not do so in England for it means immediate political decapitation. However, it may be consoling to the alleged starving workingmen in England to know that in far off Victoria, B. C., there exists a modern Daniel who has discovered a true remedy—that of robbing one thousand Peters to pay one Paul—for his troubles; that by increasing his cost of living he will starve no longer, but luxuriate and become corpulent on the fatness of the land.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* in its issue of Thursday last devotes considerable space to a dissertation on "Canadian Secession." Our Sound contemporary is remarkably well posted on Canadian political affairs, but we think it has somewhat overdrawn the picture in the article referred to. It is quite true that a feeling of dissatisfaction prevails in Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick is slightly affected; but not to such an extent as to seriously threaten the safety of confederation. It is true that these provinces have not realized the expectations they were led to believe would result from confederation. Better terms have been repeatedly demanded and conceded them by the Dominion in hope of allaying the dissatisfaction, but so far with no avail, for the disfavor with which the Dominion is at present regarded in Nova Scotia is greater than ever before. That province never took kindly to her new relations and her altered condition. Prior to 1867 her debt was insignificant; her customs tariff a low one, and business generally in a flourishing state. With the increase of the national debt her responsibility also increases, so that the ratio per head now is much greater than prior to confederation. The customs duties have been about doubled. In short it is claimed that no corresponding benefit has been conferred upon the people of that province for the increased cost of living and the prevailing depression in almost all branches of industry. A remedy is sought for in a proposed maritime union. But then there is no guarantee that even the accomplishment of this scheme would bring about peace and contentment. The unsettled condition of the province is made capital of by politicians, who will find it more difficult to heal the breach than to create one. That the situation is a serious one none can gainsay. It is believed, however, that wise counsel will ultimately prevail and that a satisfactory and permanent solution of the difficulties will be reached ere long. The *Post-Intelligencer* cites many instances to show that only a civil war—a war within ourselves—will bring about a thorough cementing of confederation and a crystalizing of a national sentiment. We are persuaded that a Canadian nationality can be founded and a vast superstructure reared thereon without resorting to arms—a family butchery. Our contemporary may rest assured that Canadian statesmen view with alarm the restlessness of the provinces by the sea with anything but the indifference stated by it. Many naturally ask under all these circumstances—whither are we drifting?

BEET ROOT SUGAR.

From an interesting article in the Montreal *Journal of Commerce* on sugar, we learn that the crop from October, 1886, to October, 1887, is likely to net the very large increase of 500,000 tons, which, to a very great extent, will come about by the larger production of beet sugar. In the beet growing countries the increase will be about 450,000 tons, while the cane sugar districts are not likely to show a very large increase in the aggregate, and in some localities there is a prospect of a large falling off. Cuba is expected to yield 725,000, or 35,000, above the average, and in Brazil there will be an excess of 50,000 tons. Such over productions are nearly balanced by the falling off in other sections. The most notable deficiency is in Louisiana, where the yield will be 40,000 tons less than last year. We are surprised to learn that from October, 1885, to October, 1886, the consumption of sugar was 314,392 tons above the production. Since the last date there has been a decided increase in the consumption of this commodity in all parts of Europe, and, as the same development is noticed in the United States, there is no reason to expect that the day is not far distant when we shall experience a strong upward movement in the price of material sweetness. We are of the opinion that British Columbia is admirably adapted to the growth of beat roots for sugar-making purposes. Our proximity to the Sandwich Islands gives us an advantage over eastern refiners. All now wanted is population to ensure local consumption, when a refinery will be started in this city.

A REMARKABLE feature of the recent Ontario contest is the number of newspaper men returned. Out of the eight editors seeking election, six have secured seats in the new House, as follows: J. R. STRATTON, of the Peterboro' *Examiner*; G. PACAUD, of the Essex *Progress*; E. F. CLARKE, of the *Orange Sentinel*; D. CREIGHTON, of the Owen Sound *Times*; W. D. BALFOUR, of the Amherstburg *Echo*; W. D. DACE, of the Kincardine *Reporter*.

W. H. RAQUBS, 118 E. Gay St., Columbus, O., in 1879, was taken ill with palpitation and neuralgia of the heart, consequent on diseased kidneys. "Horrible Dyspepsia" also afflicted him. He spent hundreds of dollars for relief in vain. He took 50 bottles of Warner's safe cure and was fully restored to health, gaining 70 pounds while using that great remedy. Write him and enclose a stamp. He'll

CHILCOTEN.

Prospects for Stock-Raising—Plenty of Room for Settlers.

Mr. C. A. Holland, who made an extensive tour of the Chilcoten country, returned to this city last month, and sent a very interesting description of that country to the London *Canadian Gazette*. In that letter he says: The district north of the River Thompson is, as you know, beginning to attract much attention from stock breeders of this country and the Northwestern States. In appearance to an Englishman the country wears an aspect of sterility, on account of the dryness of the climate and the large stretches of almost dried-up grass, broken by patches of light timber. But, though the grass in autumn and winter seems so dry, it is not only capable of sustaining stock, but keeps them fat. The last few seasons have been very dry, and in many parts the well-known bunch grass is rapidly disappearing, and wormwood (*Artemisia*), a very good alternative food for stock, is taking its place. The country is as a whole unfenced, and is suffering greatly from indiscriminate grazing, all having equal access to the land, and consequently it is no one's interest in particular that the grass should be preserved. In former years the farmers were in the habit of driving their stock to the Thompson River to winter, but this year the opposite plan has to be adopted, and cattle are being carried up to the more northerly ranges to pass the winter.

A SEVERE WINTER

anticipated by many of the old residents, and if their expectations are fulfilled those who have not been wise enough or fortunate enough to secure good meadow lands will suffer enormously, for in many parts there is absolutely no food for cattle or horses. On crossing the Fraser, however, one is immediately struck by the vast difference between the eastern and western banks—the former looks poverty stricken, while on the latter the grass and wormwood are in magnificent luxuriance, standing quite twelve inches high. This is caused no doubt partly by the rapidly of the Fraser, which is a bar to the inroad of neighbors' cattle, but I think it is mainly due to the wisdom of the farms themselves. They have laid down definite rules for preserving certain portions of their estates for winter only, and the results have amply repaid them. This fact induces one to believe that there is plenty of room for would-be settlers who are careful in the choice of their lands—there have been a few cases where new comers have bought splendid

SUMMER RUNS,

but have found themselves in a most awkward predicament by not having secured good meadow lands for the winter. But should the settler either buy from the government at a reasonable price a sufficient quantity of land, or should he secure from private individuals the keys to an area of land—that is the springs and meadow land of a small tract—he could then be able to shut out his neighbors and reserve the land for himself. Such a plan would not only be advantageous to himself but would be a great boon to the country, as if this present system continues much longer the bunch grass will entirely disappear in some localities. By observing a regular system the land can be made to feed quite as much stock as it now does and would at the same time keep up its value. The price of land from private individuals would undoubtedly be rather high, but there is also no doubt that their value would greatly increase in the next few years owing to the constant influx of immigrants, many of whom come from the United States.

GREAT SKILL

is of course necessary for those who have to convey their cattle across the Fraser, but that difficulty will soon be obviated by the construction of bridges, which matter is now under consideration. Great advantages are already being reaped from the Canadian Pacific Railway; for, whereas, formerly stock had to be driven along an exceedingly rough and dangerous road, they are now conveyed at small cost and with perfect safety to the markets of the west. This country not only offers many attractions to the settler on account of the dryness of its climate, its suitability for stock raising, and in some parts its agricultural capabilities, but also gives many opportunities for the exercise of his sporting tastes—for bird game abounds, deer grow to an immense size, and are very numerous, and the wild sheep and goat are to be found in several localities, more especially the Chilcoten hills.

THE Levant *Herald* says: "The wants of the Turkish War Office in the matter of repeating rifles have been variously estimated at from 600,000 to 1000,000. Probably the lower figure will be adopted, subject to increase if necessary. There is no doubt that the Seraskferate has decided in favor of the Mauser repeating rifle, not the converted Mauser in German use, but a new weapon altogether. The deliveries will begin as soon as the necessary credits have been opened.

STRONG measures are being taken in Persia to prevent the importation of aniline dyes for use in textile manufactures, such as carpets and brocades. It is maintained that these dyes are not only less artistic and stable, but also that they are positively injurious to health as compared with indigenous dyes. A similar movement is being felt in India, where large quantities of aniline colors are used; and it is expected that, unless action be speedily taken, Indian fabrics will lose much of their reputation.

THE American press continues to be agitated over the reported construction of a dozen eighty tons guns for Esquimalt and British Coast defence purposes. The New York *Herald* illustrates the United States defenceless condition in lurid light, by saying that of all the 1,728 heavy guns owned by our government were concentrated at San Francisco, they would be unable to protect the city against one of the twelve eighty-ton guns now under construction for Victoria. In other words, all the available resources of the United States are not enough to defend a single port. Of course the statement that we have 1,728 heavy guns is practically a fiction. Most of them are antiquated smoothe bores, whose shots would rebound harmlessly from a third class ironclad. If a weapon like one of Victoria's new toys should be brought against us, our only hope would lie in taking our chances with Lieutenant Graydon's dynamite shells.

"MY DOCTOR'S BILL for the past four years has not been $10," writes F. G. Bailey, of 30 South 9th street, Dayton, O. He had Vertigo, Indigestion, Great Nervousness, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidney Disease and Bleeding Piles. Eighteen bottles of Warner's safe cure permanently cured him, as he will tell you if you write and enclose a stamped envelope. Ask your friends and neighbors about Warner's safe cure.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Emigration of Young Women and Girls to Canada.

Mothers' Help in the East and in British Columbia.

Miss Sarah Turnbull, writing to the *Emigrant* furnishes some valuable information as to the classes of young women needed in Canada. This lady knows from experience, as she has taken out parties of young women from England to the Dominion, and she speaks, therefore, with the authority of personal knowledge. She says: First as to mothers' help. In some parts of Canada, in Montreal, in St. John's, New Brunswick, in Winnipeg, and even in British Columbia, there is a great demand for

"MOTHERS' HELPS,"

that is, young ladies who would go into those middle-class families which in many cases are obliged to do without servants, owing to the impossibility of obtaining them. These mothers' helps live on equal terms with, and are treated as part of, the family, sharing in the work exactly as grown-up daughters would do in such a home. In many cases, of course, a woman servant is kept, and then the work of a mothers' help may be easy and pleasant. Many of the professional classes would gladly take mothers' helps, and give happy homes to daughters of their own class, who are striving in vain to find means of earning their livelihood at home. The salaries given are generally small—from £16 to £24 a year. Secondly, as to domestic servants. In most Canadian towns the cry is, "Send us as many girls of good character as you can; we want more than England can possibly supply." In one town—Ottawa—I found English servants were not welcomed; there it was said, "They are discontented, and expect enormous wages for very little work. I believe the reason why many are discontented are, they have been misled by emigration pamphlets published by interested persons, giving wrong ideas of domestic service, exaggerating the wages to be had, and ignoring the difference between English and Colonial life, and the slightly rougher and freer way in which households are arranged in the Colonies, disturbing at first to the ideas of

A GOOD ENGLISH SERVANT.

But in these differences, to which a sensible girl will quickly adapt herself, the Canadian household has often the advantage, and the English servants I saw and spoke with are happy, prosperous, and perfectly satisfied with their position. Wages are good. A girl of fourteen, quite untrained, lately taken to Montreal, at once found a place with £14 a year; a good cook, of the same party, is having £20 a year, and could easily have had more by waiting for other offers. In New Brunswick, girls from thirteen to seventeen are asked for. The wages are smaller—from £14 to £17 a year—but the girls would have comfortable homes, and be trained in all kinds of house work. There is a good opening here for rough, strong girls willing to work and to be taught from the first in Colonial ways. General servants are more eagerly watched for than any others. Families who in England keep two or three women servants would, as a rule, in Canada only keep one, and would help her a good deal with the work. A general servant must be able to cook a little, and willing to do any work that has to be done. Most servants are expected to be more or less

GENERAL SERVANTS,

and not only responsible for a particular department as they are at home. The point, however, laid most stress upon by Canadian householders is good character. They have been too much trouble of late years by English girls who have, unhappily, been no credit to the Old Country, and only a cause of distress to the new one. The freer life brings its own temptations, and, if a girl has not principle enough to keep her steady amidst the restrictions of an English home, she is most likely to be safer among strangers, however kind, and in all the excitement of new scenes and a new life, unfettered by the supervision she has probably always felt to be a burden. To girls of good character, good health, and a good spirit, Canada offers a pleasant, prosperous, and successful life.

THE CANADIAN EMIGRATION SOCIETY

has formed branches in Montreal, Toronto and St. John's, New Brunswick. In Montreal a home for the reception of immigrant women has been established for some time, and is excellently worked. The girls are well and kindly treated, and great kindness, and the home is managed by a committee of ladies, who give most careful thought to the suitable placing out of the immigrants. This committee has kindly undertaked to receive the Church Emigration Society emigrants and put them under the care of the rector of St. John's Church, who will look upon them as his own parishioners. When possible, situations will be found for them in his parish. In each of the other towns there are now ladies' committees, under the direction of a clergyman, and any one who, through her diocesan correspondent, or directly, will put herself in communication with me, can be sent out to the personal care of any of these branch committees.

WHAT KOOTENAY WANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—The completion of the C. P. R. has brought down the cost of living here. Prices at the store of Mr. James Baker, J. P. and P. M. are as follows: Whiskey $1 50 per bottle; flour $7 and $8 per hundred; and everything reduced in proportion. Wages of the men on government work $2 50 per day. Still the salaries of the constables and other officers have not been reduced, but it is hoped our newly elected M. P. P., will distinguish himself by moving for a reduction when the matter is under consideration, and also that he will take some steps with regard to the bridging of the upper Kootenai river, near Columbia Lakes. It is generally understood that a charter for a ferry at this point has been granted to Mr. Baillie-Grohman, but is the opinion of a great many a ferry there is impracticable, owing to the swiftness of the current, and further, more judging from past experience, a charter for a ferry in the hands of Mr. Baillie-Grohman amounts to a dead letter, for that gentleman has done nothing at all towards establishing a ferry at the point mentioned, although he held the charter previously granted. Now as all the settlers in the Wild Horse section of country get their supplies from the C. P. R. it is a matter of utmost necessity that something be done towards rendering the crossing the Kootenay River at this point free from danger, for as it is now it is almost impassable in time of highwater and exceeding dangerous during the winter.

T. S.

Kootenay, Dec. 12, 1886.

Efforts are being made to have Sir John and Messrs. Thompson, Foster and White make a tour of the Maritime Provinces before Parliament meets, and a tour of Eastern Ontario is also talked of.

The Supreme Tribunal of Spain has refused to commute the capital sentence on Father Galeote.

Friday's Telegrams.

OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—The impression grows stronger here that the Dominion Parliament will be dissolved shortly and a general election take place toward the end of the present month. This is strengthened by an announcement of the further prorogation of the House of Commons till some date in February. The government is now said to be almost unanimous that to delay longer would not strengthen their chances, and Sir John Macdonald is said to have written confidential letters to many prominent Conservatives in the provinces to hold themselves in readiness for an immediate dissolution of the House. Since the result in Ontario was announced the city has been steadily filling up with office seekers, and the ministers now here are besieged by them. It is not improbable that the *Gazette* this week will be filled with notices of the appointment to office of men who have been put off from month to month, awaiting the result of the provincial elections, and it is possible that the same *Gazette* may contain the notice of dissolution.

TORONTO, Jan. 3.—Mayor Howland, the temperance candidate, has increased his majority of 1,700 at last election to over 2,200 over David Blain, ex-M. P. McLeod Stewart elected mayor of Ottawa; Hamilton, Mayor McKay, re-elected; London, James Cowan; Kingston, John Carson; Guelph, Col. Macdonald; Brantford, R. Henry.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 7.—The Marquis of Queensberry, who is being sued for divorce, has not lived with his wife for 12 years. Shortly after they began to live apart the Marquis admitted another woman into his house, who became a regular inmate of the establishment. His connection with this woman is made the basis for this suit. Neither the woman nor the Marquis will deny the charge of adultery, which the Marchioness makes against her husband. The case will be tried in Edinburgh, because the Scotch law grants the wife a divorce for adultery alone.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Westend has another labor scare to-day. Crowds of unemployed workingmen assembled in front of the offices of the local government board and demanded relief. Ritchie, president of the board, received a deputation from the crowd outside, but said he could promise nothing. When the crowd were apprised of this they hooted the government and marched to Trafalgar Square, where an indignation meeting was held and resolutions adopted protesting against the apathy of the government. Many of the residents and shop-keepers in the vicinity of Trafalgar Square, fearing the breaking out of new socialistic riots, closed their shutters and barred their doors, but the meeting dispersed quietly.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* contradicts the statement of Blowitz. The Paris correspondent of that paper, says that a treaty has been entered into between Russia and Germany and asserts that no such alliance exists.

ROME, Jan. 7.—Bispop Patterson of the Roman Catholic diocese of Columbus, Ohio, has arrived here. The Vatican is debating whether the Knights of Labor of America is a proper organization for the Catholics to join. The papal consistory has again been postponed, this time till the early part of March, when the new foreign cardinals receive their hats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The *Examiner* this morning publishes a letter from the alleged authors of the dynamite explosion on the cable on Wednesday night. The letter is written in red ink, on coarse brick colored paper, signed August Howlitz. The letter states that the parties responsible for the explosion are members of a secret and powerful organization which had its birth in Chicago directly after the Haymarket riots. The letter further states that the dynamiters have no connection with the Carmen's Union, and that the latter are entirely ignorant of who the dynamiters are. The letter concludes: "We have a programme laid out for a series of dynamite explosions, and shall go forward in earnest, if the roads persist in refusing the carmen their just rights.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The mercury fell steadily in this city until four this morning, when the thermometer registered 14 below. At 6 it had risen to ten degrees below and had since remained stationary, and according to signal service report will continue to do so for the next 24 hours. At St. Paul the thermometer stood at 32 below. The extreme northern parts of Minnesota and Canadian sections had not sent in any reports. At Davenport, Iowa, it registered twenty below.

ATLANTA, Jan. 7.—It has just been learned that the British government refuses to allow the Gate City Guards to enter England. It is supposed this action was taken because Capt. J. C. Burke is an Irishman. The guards proposed to make a tour of the principal cities of the continent in full uniform and bearing their arms. By special invitation King Leopold was to inspect them and be present at several of their public manœuvres.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The House went into committee of the whole on a private calendar.

The secretary of the treasury has appointed Herbert F. Beecher to be a special agent of the treasury. He is a son of Henry Ward Beecher and was formerly Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, W. T.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The wholesale drug firm of J. Greenefelder & Co., 537 Market street, have assigned for the benefit of their creditors. The firm carried a stock estimated at over a hundred thousand dollars. The liabilities are not yet known. The failure is due to reductions in the prices of goods dealt in by the firm.

FARGO, Dak., Jan. 7.—This morning the Northern Pacific machine, boiler and blacksmith shops were burned. Three locomotives and a number of valuable machines were consumed. Loss estimated at $150,000 to $200,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—The Russian military commission has decided to adopt a new repeating rifle for use by the army and orders for large numbers of weapons have been given.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 7.—Four of the condemned boys for an outrageous assault upon a servant girl were hanged here yesterday. Two others who were to have been executed, were reprieved.

Saturday's Telegrams.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Gladstone personally denies that he is prepared to modify his Home Rule bill as announced yesterday by the *Standard*, which declared that he would make concessions to the Liberal Unionists.

A terrible snow storm has prevailed throughout the Midland counties in England. Much loss of life is feared; highways and railways are impassable in many places and mails are delayed.

British naval pensioners have been ordered to notify the government of the names of ships they would prefer to be employed on in view of being called into possible active service.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 8.—At the Sultan's request Sir Wm. White, British Ambassador to the Porte recently had two hours private audience with his majesty the Sultan who expressed gratification at the appointment of Sir William as Ambassador and entrusted him with a cordial New Year's message to the Queen.

ROME, Jan. 8.—The Vatican has received a communication from France proposing to maintain good relations on a basis of concord and liberally to be interpreted. The Vatican does not approve of the proposals and will soon explain its views formally and at length to France.

CORK, Jan. 8.—Moonlighters last night attacked and maltreated Clerk Darras of County Sessions Court. Darras' injuries are serious.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 8.—The Danish Folkething lower house of parliament has been dissolved, owing to its refusal to agree to the government's financial proposals and army estimates. The election for a new Falkething will take place on Jan. 28th inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Near midnight last night a crowd of car strike left their meeting hall and walked to Mason street. About 15 minutes later a car of the Sutter street line was coming down hill and as it crossed Mason street the strikers sallied forth with sticks and stones and attacked the conductor, gripman and the passengers on the dummy. One of the passengers was dealt a heavy blow on the head with an iron bar, cutting a deep gash in the scalp which bled profusely. Simultaneously the conductor on the rear platform was struck on the head with a club and on the knee with a rock. The gripman was also struck and severely bruise. The attack was so quickly done that no arrests could be made.

The tug Donald has been entirely rebuilt at the Union Iron Works and will soon leave for the Columbia river to Gray's Harbor where she will be permanently employed. She has had new boilers and new compound engines put in her and in addition wrecking pumps and windlass which will make her more serviceable in the localities mentioned where marine disasters are constantly occurring.

The charge of manslaughter against W. R. Wing and T. B. Warren, owners and captain respectively of the lost Atlanta was dismissed this morning, the prosecuting attorney stating that he had no case against them.

Ice formed in Merced this morning a quarter of an inch thick. The weather very cold. It is not yet known to what extent the fruit is damaged.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 8.—This morning the Ohio and Southern railway machine shops caught fire by the explosion of a torch in the round house, and is a mass of ruins. Six locomotives and two valuable machinery and the buildings were destroyed. Loss, $1[illegible] which is fully insured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The bank statement shows a reserve increase of two millions, five hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. Banks now hold fourteen millions, seven hundred and eighty thousands in excess of legal rule.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 8.—In the city court this morning Judge Pickett rendered a decision in the cases of Wm. H. Walling, assistant superintendent of the New Haven and Hartford railroad, and Stacy B. Opdyke, superintendent of the New Haven and Northwestern, accused of conspiracy by Thomas Meany, who charged them with blacklisting him. The accused were fined each. They will appeal from the decision. The judge said he was clearly of the opinion that the conspiracy was entered into to hinder any man from putting his labor on the market when, where and for such compensation as he may agree for, and was equally criminal with any conspiracy signed to hinder the sale of merchandise of any producer, or dealer, and was as disastrous, in effect, than any other kind of conspiracy, except to take life. The conviction for such conspiracy circumstantial evidence is competent and conclusive if it is sufficient, as shown, that the parties had a mutual understanding and common design and the part each was to perform in the attainment of their object. The court is satisfied that Walling and Opdyke had a mutual understanding that any man not approved by one of them should not be employed by the other. This was to all intents and purposes a boycott on individuals.

ALBERNI HAPPENINGS.

A Sad Case of Drowning—Heavy Rains—A Fertile District.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The first death since the township of the settlement of Alberni occurred a few weeks ago to-day under very sad circumstances. A young man, Jackins, who was residing on a farm on the north side of the Somass river, went to pay a visit to friends of his at Sproat Lake. Darkness had overtaken him before he reached the lake, which he had to cross in a small canoe, and although a few yards of his destination, within call of his friends, who were on the shore to hasten to his rescue, he had sunk before the needed help arrived. It is supposed that in the darkness he was by the dark shadows of the trees on the skirt the lake, he had fancied he had reached land when he came to a log which were floating all along the lake, and that he stepped out to land, but found himself, to his surprise, in 7 or 8 feet of water. The struggle for life he came into contact with these logs, and received several blows which must have stunned him considerably, and caused him to sink sooner then he might otherwise have done. He was buried on the Tuesday following near the spot where his body was found. It is said he had relations in England and that his parents are living in that land.

During the middle and latter part of December we have had very heavy weather. It rained for 4 or 5 days without intermission. Rivers and streams consequently much swollen; the Somass river so much so that the ferry at Saunder's store was shut up during the holidays, it being considered too dangerous for the children to cross the mass, when high, is very swift and dangerous and even impossible at other points to cross. A bridge would be of great advantage and convenience. The heavy rains ended in a heavy snow some three feet fell in 36 hours. Except the snow there is no indication of winter. There has been rain and little or no frost. No ice. It is moist and mild, and the snow is disappearing.

I have now been through a large part of the settled portion of the district. Much of the land appears of superior quality, and almost all contains portions of easily cleared. There are a few actual settlers. General attention to the right sort of farming, with the difficulties incidental to country life. During the last year have made considerable improvements surrounding forest; all are hopeful regarding the future prospects of the settlement.

The great desideratum is a market for any produce which the settlers may have to dispose of. This, it is hoped, will come soon, when the railway is built from Nanaimo to Comox, by way of the route from Nanaimo to Alberni, is said to be about 40 miles along the east coast by water, 30 miles. There is, moreover, a large tract of land suitable for settlement between Alberni and Comox, which a railway from Nanaimo would open through the valley the prosperity of this wide and fertile district assured.

The Austrian officials are preparing representatives will invite [illegible] return.

ROUSTABOUTS' SONGS.

VOCAL MUSIC ON BOAT AND LEVEE AT NEW ORLEANS

After the Last Bale of Cotton Has Been Rolled on Board—Weird Melodies and Pathetic Strains—Quaint Verse and Song.

The last bale of cotton having been rolled on board with many a "heave ho!" from the darky crew, the happiest hour in the improvident, devil-may-care existence of the Mississippi river roustabout is at hand. Roosting on railing, rope coils and cotton bales on the rear deck like a convention of dilapidated scarecrows, they are waiting to respond to the farewell songs of friends and sweethearts congregated on the levee.

"Farewell, broders, if yo's gwine fo' to go,
We'll weep fo' to see yo' face once mo'," wails out a dusky maiden on the shore, and

"On de lebee by de ribber side,"
roll the united voices.

"I've left my gal in New Orleans,
Fo' she is young, jes in her teens,"
trills a thin tenor from the deck and again

"On de lebee by de riber side,"
swells the refrain:

"Ducks play cyards an' chickens drinks wine,
An' de monkey grow on de grape vine,
Co'n sta'ch pudding and sapsoe pie,
Oh! de gray cat pick out the track cat's eye!"

thrillingly announces the heavy bass, while the dual crowd breaks into united rhythmical sway at the rousing refrain:

"Walk that, Loo, O Miss Loo!
An' ah! ah! heah we go!
Fo' we ah gwine fo' to leabe you, good-by, good-by!
Fo' we ah gwine fo' to leabe you, good-by Liza Jane."

The echo scarcely dies away when a rival songster on the shore begins:

"Monkey dress' in soldier clo'es;
All cross ober to Jordan!
Went out in de woods fo' to drill de crowd:
O! Ja-ru-sa-lem!
Jay bird sat on ole hickory limb;
All cross ober to Jordan!
I up wit a rock and hit him on de chin:
O! Ja-ru-sa-lem!"

And then the excited crowd sweeps with wild enthusiasm into:

"Shine on! Shine on! All cross ober to Jordan!
Then shine on! Shine on! O Ja-ru-sa-lem!"

Next a woman's figure breaks out from the levee crowd with waving arms and swaying body and proclaims in a ringing treble:

"Oh, I long fo' to reach dat heavenly sho'
To meet ol' Peter stan'in' at de do'.
He say to me, 'O! how you do?'
Come sit right yonder in de gol'en pew;'
Fo' de good colo'd people do go clah froo
To dip in de gol'en sea."

And the sympathetic brethren swells the melodious

Den dip me! bave me!
Sisters, you and me!
Come git in de boat, fo' we al gwine to float
Fo' to dip in de gol'en sea!

This is evidently a favorite air and the throng becomes frantic with enthusiasm as it repeats it with many a quaint stanza. An ecstatic sister takes up the burden again with

Good Mr. Jesus a'sitting in de prow,
Come all yo' niggahs make yo' bow!
Oh! I look down on de world below
An' watch dem white trash shubblin mow,
While angel fishes da nip my toe
While I dip in de gol'en sea!

Then the responsive chorus swells out, and again the basso profundo of the crew determines the sisters shall not have a monopoly of the solo parts, so he breaks in and crushingly refers to the erratic mother of them all:

Oh! Adam he was fus' built man,
Dat's jis' what de Good Book say;
And Ebe come nex', den sin began,
Dat's jis' what de Good Book say.
Ebe bit de apple right in two,
A wicked fing fo' Ebe to do:
Yes, dat's what de Good Book say!

But his effort to silence them is futile, for they join with him in unabated gusto in

Dat's jes' what de Good Book say, it am;
Yes, dat's what de Good Book say;
Jes' read it froo, you'll find it true,
Fo' dat's what de Good Book say.

Another biblical expounder is quick at hand to continue the song:

Dah wah a man, he name wah Lot,
Dat's jis' what de Good Book say;
An' he hab a wife an' daughter got,
Dat's jis' what de Good Book say.
He wife she bak an' make a hah,
An' de Lord he turn hah into salt;
Oh! dat's what de Good Book say!

But the swaying, time beating crowd on shore is now fast receding from view, and the boat's many voiced crew unites with heart stirring earnestness in:

I'se gwine f'om de cotton fields, I'se gwine f'om de cane,
I'se gwine f'om de ol' log hut dat stan's down in de lane;
De boat aup in de riber, dat comes to take me off,
An' I'm gwine to jine de ex-o-dus, and strike out fo' de no'f.

And afar over the moonlit waters faint notes of weird melodies came floating like a distant echo of this pathetic strain.—Chicago Herald.

The Girls Who Know It All.

The very naughty girl, the sister or the cousin of the well known John who put so much ginger in his lemonade that he was really quite wild, you know, snatches a fearful joy from the newspaper stories of the cocaine habit, the quinine habit, the morphine habit and the rest. If, at any time in her life, any of these drugs have been prescribed by her physician, she recalls with wonder and amazement the feelings with which she took it, persuades herself that she was wildly exhilarated, or lulled to a wonderful, dreamless slumber, and that she is enduring agonies of longing for another dose of the fell destroyer. To hear one of these innocent pastes chatter is amusing enough, but they really hurt themselves with their imaginings, and if Dixey or some other great moral reformer would but take them in hand he would do them good service. The ridiculousness of fancying that one is worse than one is does not make the practice less injurious. As for the real victims of the "habits," they are not so many that the doctors cannot attend to them.—Boston Transcript.

Cannot be Redeemed.

Three thousand three hundred and seventy dollars in continental notes of the issue of 1778-9, in denominations of $50, $55, $60, $70 and $80, were recently sent to the United States treasurer for redemption. Though yellow from age, the notes are in good condition; but the first comptroller has decided that they are barred by time and cannot be redeemed.—Chicago Herald.

Cotton in Mexico.

During the last few years some attempts have been made to cultivate cotton in Mexico, especially near Monterey. The experiments appear to have been fairly successful, and a stock company has now been organized in Monterey for the purpose of going into the cultivation of cotton on a large scale. The incorporators expect to make a fortune in a few years.—Chicago Herald.

Oil as a Curative.

It may be news to some persons that persistent rubbing with oil night and morning will remove scars. Olive oil will answer, but neatsfoot oil is rather more rapid in its effects. In the case of burns, when the tendons are stiff and contracted, rubbing with oil will render the part affected almost as supple as before the injury. In severe cases the rubbing must be continued for an hour, morning and evening.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

To Remove Paint.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing, no matter how dry or hard it may be. Saturate the spot two or three times, then wash out in suds.

A DELSARTE BOW.

AN ACCOMPLISHMENT WHICH ANY LADY CAN ACQUIRE.

Grace in Salutation—Secret of the Seeming Ease With Which Many Society Women Move and Sit—Hints for the Awkward.

"That was a Delsarte bow," said a lady in her carriage to the friend at her side, as another who was hastily passing gave them recognition.

"What do you mean by a Delsarte bow? How does it differ from any other bow?"

"You noticed my friend was graceful, did you not? Well, the initiated know how she comes by that grace."

"Will you be pleased, then, to enlighten the uninitiated?"

The lady who questioned was from the country. Her hostess was city bred and in the full tide of the latest fashions in study, dress, manners and mode of thought.

"I will, gladly. But tell me first what you noticed out of the ordinary in Mrs. A.'s style and grace."

"She moved, somehow, like a bird on the wing."

"That is it, exactly. She knows how to walk, and together with that she bowed walking. You saw her just now out for a 'constitutional,' going at a fresh air pace, but she will move down the length of the most spacious drawing room, slow as a funeral march, with just as much poise as now. That, you must understand, is quite a different thing. To move slowly and to have arms and body in perfect rhythm, with no angular constraint at elbows or shoulders, requires the breeding of a duchess."

"But how is one to have breeding who lives all her life in a little country town?"

"Study Delsarte. Rachel, Bernhardt, Terry, were all pupils of his method. You know it takes Bernhardt anywhere from one minute to fifteen to sit down. She is so flexible that there really seems to be no material body inside her costume. She sinks herself like a silken gown, with lace and furbelows tossed indifferently and languidly over a sofa. Yet it is all by rule; all studied."

"But about the bow?"

"I could illustrate it better than I could tell it. There should be no motion of the neck in a bow—a nod is inadmissible. The inclination is really from the hip joint. The body must be passively erect, not rigid nor strained, and you sway like a tree blown by the wind to the front, to the side or backward, as the case may be. Meantime, eyes level fronted and a cordial light in them, if you wish to express friendliness; or, if you desire formality, leave expression entirely out of the face. Try it."

The country lady included neck, waist and shoulders in her effort. They both laughed.

"I never thought before that a bow meant anything but 'how do you do.'"

Her hostess then gave her examples of different bows, which could safely be done, as they were driving along a very quiet street.

"But how about that walking bow—that sweeping, side deflection while in motion?"

"Yes, that is difficult. You must first be able, without premeditation, to relax all tensions of the body. They are fatal to grace, and nearly every one has some fixed habit of the kind. Watch children at play. They are never awkward. They are unconscious, and their bodies respond to every mental phase. Their emotions are transmitted to their motions; anger, merriment, fright, haste, affection, aversion, are not more in their words and voices than gesture and attitude. As soon as they are made conscious it is like a brake put upon a revolving wheel, which hinders and embarrasses. A bashful child shrugs her shoulders, hangs her head, puts her finger to her mouth and does an end of ungainly things, every one of which says, plain as a placard: 'I am self-conscious, and therefore ashamed.' No child need act that way. Those habits are within control of mother or teacher by the very simplest rules."

"But the bow—the bow; you forget."

"Yes—the walking bow. Suppose you are passing along the street, as my friend was just now, and meet acquaintances in a carriage, as we were met. You do not come to a halt to deliver your greeting, nor yet duck your head as if dodging a missile. But you incline the body at the hips (the rest remaining erect) just as the foot toward your object is lifted from the ground. The body bending at that juncture—as we call it, 'over the weak leg'—gives just the proper inclination. And while the body is inclined the foot takes its appropriate step forward at the same gait as before, and the bow is made."

"And the backward bow?"

"I see that puzzles you because you still cling to the old notion that the chin has most to do with the recognition of our friends. If you were rigid from the base of the brain to the shoulder blades you could still fulfill Delsarte's idea of a bow. Backward it is simply a bending that way, while the eyes and smile do the rest. This bow is suited to the theatre or other crowded places. And there is still another bow if you wish to include a number of people, say at a public table. Beginning at the first one, let the glance impersonally include, without pause, the entire table, ending the bow at the last. It should be like an inclusive wave of the hand."

"Are there any more?"

"Oh, yes, all phases of dignity have their specific pleadings and gradations. There is the forward impulse of greeting and the withdrawal of adieu. These differ only in the small matter of which foot the weight of the body is poised upon—in greeting it is the forward foot, and in taking leave the back foot. Then there is the bow of superiority, the deferential bow, the reluctant, the condescending, the alluring. Believe me, good manners have their laws, and so have grace and courtesy."

VARIOUS DIETETIC FALLACIES.

Consult the Patient's Stomach in Preference to His Cravings.

1. That there is any nutriment in beef tea made from extracts. There is none whatever.

2. That gelatine is nutritious. It will not keep a cat alive. Beef tea and gelatine, however, possess a certain reparative power, we know not what.

3. That an egg is equal to a pound of meat, and that every sick person can eat eggs. Many, especially those of nervous or bilious temperament, cannot eat them; and to such eggs are injurious.

4. That, because milk is an important article of food, it must be forced upon a patient. Food that a person cannot endure will not cure.

5. That arrowroot is nutritious. It is simply starch and water, useful as a restorative, quickly prepared.

6. That cheese is injurious in all cases. It is, as a rule, contra-indicated, being usually indigestible; but it is concentrated nutriment and a waste repairer, and often craved.

7. That the cravings of a patient are whims, and should be denied. The stomach often needs, craves for and digests articles not laid down in any dietary. Such are, for example, fruit, pickles, jams, cake, ham or bacon with fat, cheese, butter and milk.

8. That an inflexible diet may be marked out, which shall apply to every case. Choice of a given list of articles allowable in a given case must be decided by the opinion of the stomach. The stomach is right and theory wrong, and the judgment admits no appeal.

A diet which would keep a healthy man healthy might kill a sick man, and a diet sufficient to sustain a sick man would not keep a well man alive. Increased quantity of food, especially of liquids, does not mean increased nutriment, rather decrease, since the digestion is overtaxed and weakened. Strive to give the food in as concentrated a form as possible. Consult the patient's stomach in preference to his cravings, and if the stomach rejects a certain article do not force it.—Journal of Reconstructives.

HARVEST NOON.

A bee through clover flooting;
A butterfly lapsing upon a rose;
A long low stretch of meadow, dahlias blooming;
A reaper singing as he fieldward goes;
A wafted breath of woodbine rich perfuming;
Adown the dusty road a dol'rous dove
Low moaning;
O'er all the world, around, below, above,
The golden heat haze hanging in the harvest noon's repose.

The crimson poppies sleeping
Amid the wheat's ripe tassels' tresses bent;
The cattle knee deep in the street marsh resting,
Slow chewing cuds of indolent content;
A reaper whisp'ring low his passion pledges,
A brown girl gleaner anew 'ring looks of love,
Tryst keeping;
O'er all the world, around, below, above,
The golden heat haze hanging, and the harvest noon is spent.

—Charles W. Coleman, Jr., in Harper's.

GASTRONOMIC VALUE OF ODORS.

Why the Appetite Comes While Eating, The Art of Epicurism.

The stimulating effect of gastronomic odors explains the French saying that the appetite comes while eating, as well as our habit of reserving sweetmeats, nuts, cheese, etc., for the end of a meal, when rich odors are needed to brace up the flagging appetite. So great and salubrious is the effect of gastronomic odors in stimulating all the glands and functions of the body, that a dinner of savory, fragrant courses may produce in the diner a feeling of warmth and exhilaration resembling the effects of wine, but with none of the depressing after effects following excessive indulgence in that liquor. And, thus it comes about that the epicure in search of "ignoble pleasure" finds it the source of health and of general contentment with the world.

A few widely prevalent erroneous notions concerning epicures must be corrected in this place. One is that they incline to gluttony and intemperance. But a true epicure would no more dream of taking away the sharp edge of future appetite by over-indulgence than a barber would be of opening a tin can with a razor. He weighs his pleasures and pains too nicely to be caught in such vices. Another is that an epicure always needs the choicest delicacies to stimulate his appetite. On the contrary the art of epicurism consists in the ability to get pleasure out of the most commonplace articles of food, by preparing and eating them properly. Of course, the epicure prefers Chambertin to Macon, and canvas back to roast goose, for the same reason that he prefers the fragrance of a wood violet to that of a coarse hot house flower; but, on the other hand, he alone knows what an Oriental rose garden of magic perfumes may be found in the simplest crust of whole meal or Graham bread and butter; though ordinary mortals may easily convince themselves of their existence by eating a slice and allowing the exhaled air to pass slowly through the nose.

From an olfactory point of view, it seems, agreeable aliments may be divided into two classes—those which are more fragrant externally, and those which develop superior odors after they are crushed by the teeth or tongue. Strawberries, apples and peaches have a more refined and flower-like fragrance before they are put in the mouth than after. Cheese, on the other hand, are not generally regarded as fragrant until they are being eaten. The odor of Limburger is insupportable to many, who, after they have once courageously smuggled it past the nasal fortress, find it very appetizing and good.—Contemporary Review.

Women's Clubs in London.

The first club designed exclusively for women was founded in London ten years ago by a clergyman's widow, who saw the need of such organization for her sex. Its members now number 200. The initiation fee and annual dues are each two guineas, members having the privilege of introducing three women by blood or marriage at a guinea a person. It is considered quite aristocratic, scrupulous care being taken to look after the antecedents, but not the private morals, of all applicants.

The Alexandra is another fashionable club, which men are never permitted to enter, even as guests or visitors. Those women only are eligible who would be admitted to the queen's drawing rooms. It began with 200 members and now has 500. Initiation and dues are two guineas. The Alexandra has bed chambers, where members may make their toilet for the evening or may stay for a limited period at a stipulated price. It is two years old and flourishing.

The Somerville is a club for working women; annual dues, five shillings; no initiation. Lectures, debates and other entertainments occur every week, when all subjects, except theology, are discussed. It is eight years old, has 1,000 members and is exceptionally prosperous.—Boston Traveller.

A Flutter in the Khedive's Harem.

As the Englishman's home is his castle so is the harem considered to be inviolate in the eyes of the Turk. Such, however, does not appear to be the ruling code in Paris, as shown by a recent expression of the ex-khedive of Egypt. That ruler, who has a strong weakness for not paying his debts, was suddenly surprised at the Grand hotel in that city by a Syrian named Nicholas Raad, his former secretary, to whom he owed a little bill of 10,000 francs. The Syrian sued his ex-majesty, and as Ismail was out when the bailiffs entered they invaded his harem and levied on the valuables found there. The excitement and commotion on the part of Ismail was great on his return, but his highness at once deposited the amount of the claim pending the decision of the Paris tribunal and the flutter in the harem subsided. Had this happened in the land of the Pharaohs, the secretary would never have lived to rue his temerity in thus disturbing the serenity of the odalisques in their Parisian retreat. The leading journals bitterly regret that their chief reporters were not on hand to describe the harem and its inmates, as such an opportunity is not likely to occur again in a lifetime.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Cleaning Stoves, Tinware and Furniture.

After a stove has been blackened it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of a teakettle, coffee pot and tea pot bright and clean than the old way of washing them with suds. Rubbing with paper is also the best way of polishing knives, tinware and spoons; they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, etc., paper is better than a dry cloth.—The Restaurateur.

Chili's Meat Supply.

The Argentine Republic is doing a large business in supplying Chili and the west coast with meat. All the passes of the Andes are said to be full of cattle and sheep waiting for a purchaser.

Did Not Like Women Customers.

"I hate women customers," replied a saleswoman in a dry goods store. She had been asked plumply whether she preferred waiting on men, and this was her plump answer.

"Why do you prefer men?"

"Because they know what they want, and do not care to keep you standing an hour while they fumble over and rumple up the goods on the counter. Why, only to-day I was showing a lady black stockings. Of course they were all the same size and quality, yet she dragged every pair out of that box and then wanted to see more. I handed down two more boxes just like this one, and then she asked if we had any more. I told her no, and then she said I might wrap up one pair for her. The lady next me made nine different sales to gentlemen while I was fooling with this one woman. I am going to try to get a place in a hardware store, or some place where women do not have to deal with women."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

DYSPEPTICS' FOOD.

A PHYSICIAN THINKS COMMON SENSE IS THE BEST GUIDE.

A Chapter of Chat on Eating—Every Person Should Be Guided by His Own Experience—A Popular Delusion—Moderation.

"As with reading, so with eating. It is not what a person reads or eats that benefits him; it is what he digests."

This was an eminent physiologist's reply to a reporter's questionings this morning, when approached on the subject of that great American complaint.

"In the matter of diet," he said, "every person should be guided by his own experience, and not rely on the experience of others. I know a newspaper man in this city who lives on brown bread and apples and drinks nothing but water, and there is no man of my acquaintance who enjoys more robust or perfect health. I have heard also of a composer and dramatic author whose favorite dish is a compound of potato, oatmeal and Spanish onion, on which he thrives and does much good work."

Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, suffered for many years with sick headaches, and after trying every remedy under the sun he set to work experimenting upon himself. Exercise or rest had no effect upon his malady. They availed him nothing against persistent attacks. Then he tried stopping his customary glass of wine or beer, which he took with his dinner. This produced no change. Pastry was next taken off his food list, and he seemed to be benefited by the omission. Then he cut down on his tea and coffee. Still he did not get the desired relief. Finally he stopped taking sugar in his drink, but the effect of this abstinence was unfavorable. At last he determined to let butter alone. The effect of this change was instantaneous and decisive. He had no more headaches, and to this day you cannot prevail upon him to eat butter or anything that he knows contains the article.

CONSULTING A PHYSICIAN.

"To consult a physician in matters pertaining to diet, except in conditions of disease, is useless. While one will tell you to abstain from certain things, another will advise you to eat only those things which the other ones have denied to you. Take cheese, for example. Most authorities are of the opinion that it is not easily digested. I do not believe it is any more indigestible than meat and many other articles of food. Suppers are, as a rule, condemned by the medical fraternity. They assert that late meals are not only unnecessary, but positively harmful. To my mind, I do not believe that a man who goes to bed hungry can sleep. After eating, blood is drawn toward the stomach to supply the juices needed in digestion. Thus the brain is relieved of the pressure exerted on its centers during the hours of fasting, and becomes pale and dormant, and sleep ensues.

"A doctor was once called to attend a lady at an early hour in the morning, whom, he was assured, was in a dying condition. When he reached her bedside he found the body warm and the heart doing honest work. He prescribed buttered toast, to be eaten at once, and the dying woman was soon surprised by a return of life and a desire to live. Milk, regarded by most people as a perfect food, and said to be nature's own provision for animal life, is to my mind a most mischievous drink. For those who have attained their full growth and can thrive on solid food, milk is altogether superfluous, if not harmful. The principal object of drinking is to allay thirst. What can be found more desirable to this end than water, when employed free from admixture with any solid material? Cocoa, chocolate, or even milk are not near so efficacious in allaying thirst as water.

A POPULAR DELUSION.

"It is a popular delusion that dyspepsia is caused by eating indigestible food only. If this were so, and all the articles of diet enumerated as indigestible were placed on the index expurgatorius, I tremble to think what the poor dyspeptic would have left to live on. The first essential toward regaining health to be noted by a dyspeptic is to live regularly and abstain from all those foods that experience shows are injurious. Many persons who are supposed to have heart disease, an enlarged liver or softening of the brain are really hypochondriac dyspeptics. Oftentimes such persons have their worst fears realized by consulting some medical encyclopædia. I know of no more pitiable object than the young man or woman who 'reads up' for the purpose of finding out from what complaint he or she is suffering.

"When you are ill go at once to a physician instead of a book, and when he tells you you are suffering from an attack of dyspepsia aid him in his work of repair by following his directions to the letter and remember his advice as to what you shall eat and drink. By doing this you will have little need to consult numerous books and make a note of the delightfully conflicting paragraphs in the household column of the daily papers in order to avoid a recurrence of the same complaint. Moderation is a good thing to observe, not only in what you eat, but as to when you eat. Choose the food and drink that will best fill your stomach, and partake of such quantities as can be easily digested. The age, condition and business of a man must also be considered, and none are more capable of determining how much, when and what to eat than the individual most interested.—New York Mail and Express.

The Sorghum Sugar Industry.

The last number of Science contains some interesting notes on the sorghum sugar industry, as based upon the report in bulletin No. 7, chemical division, department of agriculture. This details the methods of studying sorghum cane and its products as employed by the United States last year at Ottawa, Kan. The process differs radically from the old method of pressing the cane to extract the juice, as the cane is first clipped and then subjected to the process of diffusion, whereby the easily crystallized sugar is recovered. This method promises to work a revolution in the sugar industry, both by admitting to the market a first-class product from sorghum cane and also cheapening the manufacture of sugar from the ordinary southern cane. The Parkinson Sugar company at Fort Scott has already adopted the method exclusively for making up the crop from 800 acres, and representative sugar planters from the south are at present studying its applicability to their industry.—Chicago Tribune.

In a Biographical Dictionary.

In a new dictionary of biography, containing 40,000 names, all the Rothschilds and Astors put together receive only as many lines as are accorded to Harriet Beecher Stowe. Cornelius Vanderbilt receives less attention than Paganini, and A. T. Stewart no more than Daniel Lambert, the fat man. Even the three rich benefactors—Girard, George Peabody and Sir Moses Montefiore—united, take less room than John Wesley or Nathaniel Hawthorne.—New York Herald.

Cats in Great Britain.

The number of cats in the United Kingdom is estimated at fully 7,000,000. A change from the olden days when cats were so scarce in Britain that stringent laws were passed for the punishment of persons who killed or stole them. In those times the cats belonging to royalty were specially protected, and if any one killed one of the mousers that guarded the prince's granary he had to pay a fine of as much wheat as would cover the cat when hung up by the tail, with its head touching the floor. Any one who has ever had occasion to make a heap of wheat will know that, in the case of a good-sized cat, this would mean no small quantity.—Chicago Tribune.

THE MAYOR'S REPORT.

Annual Review of Civic Affairs by Mayor Fell.

Satisfactory Progress Shown in Every Department.

To the Members of the Council and Rate-payers of Victoria City:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN — Following the example of my predecessors and a custom originated by them, I am afforded an opportunity of placing before you a brief account of the labor of the Council, and a financial statement of our city during the past year. It must be satisfactory to all to see the rapid growth our fair city has made, and to hear of its beauty, not only for position but for its glorious surroundings, from the lips of all who have visited us; and now it must rest upon those that are chosen by you to succeed us, to maintain and keep green our character. Bearing these things in mind, I must say the council just retiring have in my judgment endeavored to do so. All must admit that during the past year more has been done to our streets than in any previous one, and that soon those streets will be as much spoken of as our roads are in all the various outlets from our city. As regard sidewalks, we have endeavored to meet the wishes of nearly all who stood in need of them, and perhaps in some cases have done too much. The work on our streets, when these now in hand shall have been completed, will serve for many years to come, and the expenses of repairing those in order will be light. For the future I see no great need, except for a main sewerage drain, to incur any further indebtedness, and that if properly attended to need not be much of a burden upon the taxpayers; in fact I think it could be carried out so as to be a saving. As Victoria is and still must be the great terminus of all railways in this part, it is a duty we owe to ourselves and to those that come after us, to see that our city should not, by the want of foresight, fail to be beautified and embellished—not only our city but all that belongs to us. If our friends in the local government will only assist us, and make the road that has been suggested to our property at Cedar Hill, I feel sure it will be one means of enhancing the value of real estate, for it must be admitted by all that one of the principal things we have to look after are our visiting friends. From them we must derive great benefit, and it is only by making things pleasing that we shall induce them to come; therefore I trust that our fellow citizens will not feel alarmed, for they may rest assured that the loans granted this year are not lost, but will give good return in the near future. And now, ladies and gentlemen, according to the usage of former retiring mayors, I will give you a condensed statement of the state and working of the various departments which compose the Corporation of the City of Victoria:

THE FINANCES

are in a very satisfactory condition, and with the various improvements, especially in our water supply, our revenue will continue to increase, and within a very short time will reach the sum of $200,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The next great question after finances, is the public health. I am happy to say, although we have a large accession to our population, that the returns of death came less than last year by 86, and for some time we have not been visited by any serious epidemic. Great improvement has been made by the appointment of an officer to see especially to the Chinese part of the city during the past year, and the numerous drains put in have done much to abate that which has been made too much of.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

When the contemplated improvements shall have been completed in our water works, we shall be the best situated city on this continent, as fire engines will scarcely be needed and the rates for insurance should be considerably reduced; if not a local office should be started in our city by our wealthy men. I must compliment our Chief and Firemen for their zeal and energy in attending to their duties during the past year.

MARKET.

We have none. The time will come when provision will have to be made in this respect.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Little has been done to Beacon Hill Park. I should like to see a fountain and a summer house on the highest point of the hill, as well as other improvements; and I hope the next council may be able to do something by way of beautifying that charming spot.

The cemetery is in good order and well kept, with but few complaints. I hope the Local Government will complete the sidewalk which the corporation has laid down to the confines of the city with the understanding that they would do so.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

In this I do not wish to say much. I have always contended a mistake had been made, but now we have to do the best we can. This light will become the light of the future, but in a small community like ours we should not be trying experiments. Let older cities do so, and when perfect we can adopt it. This department has not been satisfactory, although the committee I feel sure have done their best under all the circumstances, and I trust soon to see a steady, instead of our present blinking, light.

STREETS.

I must give credit to our Street Committee for their zeal and attention to the various and arduous duties during the past year, and I feel sure you must all confess to a vast improvement made—and of a substantial character. The work done will last for years, and the citizens will yet see the wisdom of giving the Corporation the loan for streets and other works. The James Bay bridge will be a great improvement and will soon be completed. In the report of the City Engineer, you will find full particulars of work done.

WATER WORKS.

During the year the water at the dam has been ample for all purposes, and when the two reservoirs are completed you will have all that is required for many years to come. With the exception of more filter beds at the dam, no further outlay will be required, after which you will possess one of the best water supplies to be found, and a supply that will meet the requirements of from 50 to 100,000 inhabitants. At present you have on hand a large supply of pipes, and they are being put down in various parts of the city, and by such means the revenue from this source will soon pay for the interest and sinking fund on the loan of $75,000, so it is not likely to be any burden to the taxpayers.

POLICE.

Although our city has been considerably extended, yet the police force has not been increased, except during the time we had so many complaints of hen roosts being robbed. At that time two men in plain clothes were put on and soon the chicken stealing ceased.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

According to a resolution of the Council I have not granted any fresh ones during the past year. Considering our population, there are now more than are needed, and I trust the same rule will be adhered to by my successor in office.

In conclusion, allow me to thank all the various officers in the Corporation employ, who have upon all occasions attended courteously to my orders and requests for information; and also to bear testimony to the zeal of the members of the Municipal Council, and the harmony and good feeling which has pervaded their debates and deliberations.

BISMARCK --- TREASON.

The Great Debate in the Reichstag To-day.

Prince Bismarck and Gen. Von Moltke make Speeches.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The Reichstag was crowded to-day, the occasion being the calling up of the government military bill in its amended form for a second reading. Herr Von Weball Persdorf, President of the Chamber, read a command report of the bill. The committee said it was not authorized to advocate any of the proposals in connection with the measure, because none of them had to obtain the sanction of the majority.

Commander-General Von Moltke opened the debate in favor of the second reading on behalf of the government. He said he did not believe that any state should assume the responsibility of increasing the supply of combustible material, which at present existed in a greater or less degree everywhere. Strong governments, he contended, were but a guarantee of peace, while there was danger in the ambition of party leaders and their influence on public opinion. If any state, said Gen. Von Moltke, can work effectively to preserve the peace it is Germany which aims to be solely on the defensive. For this she must be strong and prepared, he continued, to be involved in war. We shall be able to wage it if the bill is not rejected. We shall most certainly have war. To day's vote in the Reichstag on the measure is not wanted to have its effect abroad. The army alone renders possible protection to all our political institutions which must stand or fall with the bill. A grant for a short time will not be acceptable. The eyes of Europe are fixed on this body. I appeal to your patriotism to adopt the bill and show to the world your readiness to make any sacrifice, even of your own adverse opinion, if the well being of the fatherland is at stake.

Baron Stamffenberg followed Gen. Von Moltke and while he was speaking Prince Bismarck entered the Chamber. At the conclusion of Baron Stamffenberg's speech, Prince Bismarck rose and said the desire of all the military authorities of the empire is only opposed by Herr Richter and Herr Grilledberger. We are bound to maintain the peace for this quarter of the globe but for this a strong army is required. Our relations with all the powers is of the best. Our good relations with Russia are beyond all doubt, and should have been considered entirely upon a war on account of Bulgaria, as an act of treason against my country.

FIRE KING.

Destructive Conflagrations in Europe and America.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Shortly before 3 o'clock this a.m. a fire broke out in the upper story of the handsome house owned by Prof. Alex. Graham Bell, in this city, causing a loss of $50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The library containing about five thousand volumes, principally of scientific character was almost totally destroyed.

OPERA HOUSE BURNED.

SIMCOOK, Vt., Jan. 11.—The Simcook opera house and hotel were burned here this morning and a large amount of other valuable property was in danger. Help from Manchester was asked.

A CITY THREATENED.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Seven large buildings were burned here this morning. At one time the entire city appeared to be threatened with destruction. Insurance is small and loss heavy.

A DYNAMITE FACTORY BURNED.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 11.—The dynamite factory at Plattsburgh, N. Y., was to-day destroyed by fire and explosion, at one o'clock this morning. The shock was felt here, twenty miles distant. Doors and windows were rattled as if by a heavy earthquake and many hundreds of people ran into the streets. Private dispatches state the fire caught in the engine room and the workmen left when they were unable to extinguish the flames. No lives were lost. The main factory is destroyed but the storehouse near by with a large amount of dynamite escaped.

A FATAL FIRE.

CARLISLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—A fire started this morning in the dentist office of Dr. H. H. Lonslinger; when the walls fell Dr. Menslinger and Newton Craig were caught in the debris. They were extricated but are fatally injured. The total loss is $50,000.

Tuesday's Dispatches.

A London dispatch of the 10th announces the composition of the new cabinet to be as follows:

Lord Salisbury is secretary of state for foreign affairs; the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the treasury; the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer; Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, secretary of state for war, and Sir Henry Holland, secretary of state for the colonies. There is no change in other cabinet offices.

The Earl of Iddesleigh repulsed Lord Salisbury's offer of the privy seal. Lord Iddesleigh denies that the condition of his health debars him from accepting office and he withdraws from office for life under the strong sense of having been ill-treated. His personal friends explained that he proffered his resignation to enable Lord Salisbury to form a coalition cabinet; when the prime minister's efforts in that direction failed, Lord Iddesleigh considered himself entitled to hold the leading portfolio. His son in a letter contradicts the story of the Earl's alleged ill-health. He says his father's family, friends and medical advisers concur in the opinion than the interesting duties of the foreign office have had a beneficial effect upon his health and that he is now stronger than at any time since he left the House of Commons.

Lord Salisbury's supporters state that they are glad to get rid of Lord Iddesleigh as he was of no benefit to the foreign office. The Liberals are equally pleased to be rid of Mr. Goschen who has been regarded for many years as a Tory of the purest water by the advanced Liberals.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The State line steamer State of Alabama, Capt. Gandy, which left Glasgow Dec. 24th for New York, and which was reported putting back disabled, has arrived at Queenstown. She experienced terrific weather when eight hundred miles westward of Queenstown, and lost three blades of her propeller.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—No defence will be made by the Marquis of Queensbury in the suit his wife has brought for a divorce.

Notices.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Separate Sealed Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Victoria until noon on Friday, the 18th February, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on proposed contracts for four years, five times per week in each case each way, between

1. Sumas and Nicomen Railway Station.
2. Langley and Whonnock do.
3. Chilliwhack and Harrison River do.

From the 1st April next.

The conveyance to be made in a boat or canoe at the option of the contractor.

The mails to leave the Post Offices at Sumas, Langley, and Chilliwack, on Tuesday, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at such hours as will enable the Couriers to reach the Railway Station in time to connect with the train going East.—To exchange mail with the Railway mail Clerk and return with all despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the postoffices of Sumas, Langley, Chilliwhack, Wonnock and Harrison River, and at this Office.

E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, 4th, January, 1887. jan 7 W-3t

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company,

[LIMITED.]

Location of Works, Bixon Creek, B.C.

NOTICE.

THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON THE FOLLOWING described Stock on account of assessment levied on the 19th November, 1886, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Share.	Amount.
John Daly	1486	3272	32 72
Wm. Smith	1373	660	6 60
Jas. Campbell	1304	1000	10 00
M. McInnes	1292	200	2 00
John Smith	1225	1000	10 00
Geo. Mead	1259	100	1 00
Jos. Cates	1256	500	5 00
J. B. Nason	1435	800	8 00

And in accordance with law so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B. C., on Thursday, the 13th day of January, 1887, at the hour of 2 p.m., to pay said delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

Quesnelle, B. C., Dec. 23, 1886. jan3 td

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Between JOHN McINTOSH, Plaintiff,

AND

HUGH BEHAN, Defendant.

Upon hearing William Ward Spinks, Counsel for the plaintiff, and upon reading the affidavits of John McIntosh and William Ward Spinks, filed this 8th day of November, 1886,

IT IS ORDERED that a copy of this Order shall be published in THE TIMES newspaper, Victoria, and in the INLAND SENTINEL newspaper, Kamloops, for the period of five weeks; and it is further ordered that the above named defendant shall, within the aforesaid period of five weeks, cause an appearance to be entered in the above action at Kamloops, and that in default of the said defendant so causing an appearance to be entered, as aforesaid, judgment shall be entered in the above action as in default of appearance.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1886.
dec31 W5t (Signed) GEO. A. WALKEM, J.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a Company for the construction and operation of a line of Railway in the District of Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, from a point at or near Revelstoke on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near the west crossing of the Columbia River; thence southward to the upper end of Kootenay Lake, with power to extend from thence to the International Boundary line at some point between the 116th and 118th meridian of longitude.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Victoria
the 1st day of December, A. D. 1886.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 14, 1886.

ELECTION SIGNS.

The Ottawa *Free Press* looks upon the non-issuance of a writ to fill the vacancy in New Westminster as a sign that the government propose to have a general election before calling parliament.

A better sign still that the House of Commons will be dissolved before long is the fact that the government are being to fill up the vacancies in the antiquated Senate and are providing their friends with fat positions all over the country. Immediately before Sir JOHN's resignation, at the time of the great scandal, he made several hundred new appointments. On Saturday last, Dr. CHARLES D. CASGRAIN, of Windsor, and S. MERNER, of New Hamburg, were called to the Senate. Mr. MERNER was elected for South Waterloo in 1878, defeating Mr. JAMES YOUNG; but in 1882, Mr. MERNER was defeated by the sitting member Mr. JAMES LIVINGSTONE. Dr. CASGRAIN's election to the Senate is but the carrying out of a pledge long since given by Sir JOHN to his French Canadian supporters in western Canada and a reward to Mr. BOLDUCS WHITE for his efforts to defeat the MOWAT government. Mr. MERNER's selection may be regarded as one of Sir JOHN's best political tactics. The German element in Ontario is a considerable one, especiallyy in the Counties of Wellington, Waterloo, Oxford, Perth and Welland. Mr. MERNER's appointment has been made with the view of securing the influence of that body at the approaching contest. With Senator SCHULTZ, of Winnipeg, Senator MERNER will be the only Teutonic representative in the Senate, where, like four-fifths of the incapable old moss-backs who owe their positions to Sir JOHN, they will be more willing puppets than ever in the master's hands. The restraining influence of a general election will not now lessen their subserviency because they are for their natural lives independent of public opinion.

In political circles the determination of the government to bring on the elections at once, in view of the result of the Ontario elections, is regarded as surprising, and from a Conservative standpoint it does seem a doubtful policy. The decision, no doubt, was arrived at after much careful deliberation on the part of the cabinet. The Quebec supporters of the government are said to have been exceedingly clamorous of late for a dissolution. The Assembly for that province meets on the 27th inst., and they fear the accession to power of Mr. MERCIER and his friends, which event would materailly weaken the Conservatives in that province. Hence their desire to have the elections over at once.

A private letter from Ottawa states that the indications point unmistakeably to an immediate dissolution. Such of the civil service employees as are regarded as the electioneering part of the "masheen" are crowding to the capital hurriedly to receive their instructions. In official circles it is freely admitted that the Cabinet has agreed upon a policy of dissolution, but that no date has been officially determined. Locally the organization of both political parties are being called together.

In this province, beyond the New Westminster district, nothing definite has been made known as to whom will be candidates for the Commons. Rumor says that Mr. REID will again contest Cariboo. Mr. J. A. MARA's name is discussed in connection with Yale, it being understood that Mr. F. J. BARNARD will not seek re-election. In New Westminster district already there are four Richmonds in the field. Mr. GORDON, of Nanaimo, having incurred the enmity of Mr. ROBERT DUNSMUIR at the late provincial election, will be certain to meet with opposition from that gentleman and his satellites. Mr. GORDON, however, has proved himself to be a very efficient painstaking representative, and whether elected or not will poll a very considerable vote. So far as the city representation is concerned already a number of names had been mentioned. Mr. SHAKESPEARE is again a candidate. Mr. BAKER's intentions are, to us, unknown. Messrs. DE COSMOS, FELL, A. W. ROBERTSON, DUCK, and HUMPHREYS, are also spoken of. The indications are that the contest in the city will be an exciting one, as others than those already named, in all probability, will enter the field.

In view of the certainty now of an early appeal to the people the time has arrived for candidates to announce themselves and their platform.

ANOTHER "MAIL" SURPRISE.

The somewhat eccentric and incomprehensible conduct of the Toronto *Mail* has at last reached its climax. In its issue of last Saturday the once powerful leading organ of the great Canadian Conservative party completely cuts adrift from that party, and announces that hereafter it will be a thorough independent journal, serving neither Conservatives or Liberals, but will criticise the conduct of both these factions with a freedom born of complete delivery from party ties. In delivering itself thus the *Mail* defines its future line of policy by saying that "the future is pregnant with issues that cannot fail to weaken existing party divisions. Our aim is to prepare the way for the birth of an independent organization that shall be British and Canadian and Liberal in the highest and best sense. Its platform as laid down consists of a protective tariff, so long as our American neighbors deny us free entry into their market; manhood suffrage with education qualification; prohibition; opposition to any scheme of Imperial Federation that threatens to restrict the right of self-government; reconstruction of the Senate; civil service reform; development of the Northwest as rapidly as finances will allow; religious and racical quality." The article concludes; "We are persuaded not that it is our mission to save the country, but that our date and that of all intelligent Canadians is to make an ideal of government better than that supplied by either of the two factions and to strike out for right without further delay, since the time for righteousness is now."

From the general tenor of the *Mail's* article it is very evident that an attempt will be made to form a third party with Sir CHARLES TUPPER as its leader. This is a shrewd move, and made with the view of bringing strength to the Conservative party in the shape of a political coalition and thereby secure a retention of office. The present incumbents will make a desperate effort to avert the evil day and die hard; but the handwriting is on the wall, and they are slow in interpreting its meaning.

LONG-DISTANCE RIDING.

The London *Court Journal* gives the particulars of "long distance riding in the British army." It says that a recent event of interest has been a long distance ride, which, by direction of the General, and with the sanction of Lord Wolseley, was undertaken by Lieut. Maryon Wilson of the Thirteenth Hussars.

Lieut. Maryon Wilson, who belongs to the well-known Essex family of that name, left Colchester on Nov. 24 at midday, in charge of one non-commissioned officer and four troopers, and made the best of his way to Ipswich, where he passed the night, and next day passed on to Norwich, halting at that city Thursday night. On Friday the little force set out on the return journey, and arrived at the Cavalry Barracks, Colchester, before midday on Saturday, the 27th, having safely marched 150 miles without fatigue to men or horses, and without a single sore back. This long distance ride, which is not unknown in the Russian army, is a novelty in this country, and has never before been attempted in England. Horses and men were carefully weighed, together with their accoutrements, which were precisely such as would be required in actual campaigning, both before setting out and on their return, with the result of proving that whereas the men gained weight to the extent of three or four pounds each, their horses lost on an average nearly fourteen pounds each horse. The success of the experiment must be largely attributed to the skill of Lieut. MARYON WILSON, who is distinguished as a fine horseman and a bold driver to hounds, thoroughly acquainted with the capabilities of horses and how to make the best of them.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

MR. FREDERICK WHITE, Comptroller of the Mounted police, is given the rank of deputy minister, dating from July 1st, 1883.

THE working women of Chelsea have presented Lady DILKE with a splendid album as a memento of affection and respect.

THE Manitoba Opposition held a caucus last week and decided to contest a number of seats, which they say were carried by Government candidates through bribery.

THE Bulgarian delegates have written to Mr. GLADSTONE thanking him for his services to Bulgaria and expressing regret that they shall not see him.

THE Emperor and Empress of Austria will meet the King and Queen of Italy at Venice in March on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to the late King VICTOR EMMANUEL.

THE official value of the Prince Edward Island fisheries last year was $1,142,000, a decrease of $151,500, principally in cod and lobsters. Mackerel exceeded last year's catch by 5,000 barrels. Over 35,000 barrels of oysters were exported. Three thousand men are engaged in the Island fishery.

WE learn from *Bradstreet's* that the total amount of lumber manufactured during the past season in Ottawa is 288,000,000 feet. This has been mostly shipped to Burlington, Albany, New York and Boston. A large portion, however, has been reshipped to South America, and West Indies and to Africa.

IF there is to be another session of parliament why should they fire off their ammunition just now? Ontario has been pretty well worked up by the Conservative chieftain and his colleagues, albeit with poor success as far as Mr. MEREDITH is concerned, and now the Maritime Provinces are to be looked after. All this probably means that the election is to be brought on with a rush at the close of the session, when the cabinet ministers will not have time to canvass the whole country. And so they are canvassing it in sections beforehand.

THE Halifax *Herald* thus throws cold water on the pleasant anticipations of the Grits of victory in the approaching Federal elections because of their alleged triumphs in local elections: "In September, 1878, when Sir JOHN swept the Dominion from end to end, only two of the local governments (Manitoba and British Columbia) were Liberal-Conservatives; one (New Brunswick) was coalition; and four (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island) were Grit. So that in addition to holding their two-thirds majority in the Dominion House of Commons unbroken for over eight years, the Liberal Conservative party have, as a net result of the gains and losses in the provincial contests, two more provincial governments in their hands to-day than they had on the 7th of September, 1878. With that record to present, we do not see that our political friends have any particular reason to complain, even if occasionally a Grit government does escape defeat, as Mr. MOWAT's has just done."

EXETER, N. H., Jan. 11—Dr. W. A. Perry, the oldest person in Exeter and the oldest graduate of Harvard, died this morning, aged 98. He was sole survivor of the passengers on the Fulton, the first steamer down the Hudson 79 years ago. He was a member of the class of 1811 in Harvard.

Mr. Henry Irving calculates that the residental theatre-going population of London numbers 800,000, and that 20,000 people "enter London every day with money in their pockets to see the sights of the town and amuse themselves."

FROM CARIBOO.

Great Quartz Wealth of the Country --A Boom Anticipated.

In an interview with Mr. Neil Campbell who arrived in the city last week from Barkerville, and who is one of the oldest of our early pioneers, we gleaned the following particulars regarding that wealthy district, and of which few can form a conception of the extent of its vast quartz ledges, as they cover a large area. The first in Cariboo proper is the

HIXON CREEK MINE,

situated 40 miles from Quesnellemouth. This company is at present engaged in sinking shafts and running tunnels on their property. At the depth of 150 feet they met with flattering results in three ledges, as a well defined ledge 17 feet in width was struck, assays from which gave the company as high as $20, $30 and $160 to the ton, principally in the sulphurates.

CENTRAL CARIBOO.

Mr. Koeb, the expert, accompanied by Mr. P. C. Dunlevy, visited Barkerville early in the summer and examined the various ledges in its vicinity. He was astonished that so much wealth had lain dormant so long without being developed. The first spot he visited was the John's ledge, Island Mountain. Here he obtained samples from which assays were made, producing fabulous results, returning all the way from $40 to $160 to the ton. This mine was located by Mr. Dunlevy, who also named the locality Island Mountain. He at once commenced to open and operate the mine. The latest reports from it are that Mr. Crabbe, the expert and overseer of the mine, has succeeded in establishing the fact that it is a first-class mine, well equipped, &c. Mr. Dunlevy has purchased a 60-horse power engine and a ten stamp mill which will be erected forthwith on the ledge. Men are constantly at work taking out ore to be crushed as soon as the mill is erected.

THE B. C. MILLING AND MINING CO.

The next location is the B. C. Milling and Mining Company. Mr. Crabbe, the genial expert, is overseeing this company's property. They have located the following ledges, namely, the famous Cariboo ledge, the St. Laurent, the American, Australian and the old Wilkinson ledges. The first named ledge is 23 feet wide; the company are erecting a shaft house on the ledge and intend sinking the shaft 200 feet deep. The company have a saw mill and machinery on the ground.

The next location is the old Steadman ledge, one of the best defined in the district. It is located opposite the Court House, at Richfield, on Williams Creek. This mine is 7 feet 4 inches wide, showing a body of fine ore and sulphurets.

THE DOMINION CO.

are now sinking on this ledge, Mr. Koeb being one of the principal shareholders; this ledge assays from $15 to $130 to the ton.

The next location is the Imperial Co., situated on the Steadman ledge, joining the Dominion Co., owned by Campbell, Moffatt, Mason, Brown and Stephenson. The next are the Pinkerton and Rose Cleveland Co., situated on Lowhee Creek. The rock taken out by the latter company, by a milling test at Nason's four-stamp mill, at Richfield, gave $24 to the ton, free gold. A number of other ledges in the district are being tested with similar results. So that at the present time the outlook is very encouraging to the sanguine people of Barkerville.

THE BURNS' MOUNTAIN

location is also turning out well and indications are most encouraging for excellent results. The company are working with commendable energy, vigor and enterprise, and are in the best of spirits as to their prospects.

The sound of sledges, the drill and giant powder, is regarded at Barkerville as the sweetest of music to the ears of its inhabitants. This and the anticipation of the

CARIBOO R. R.

in the near future to connect us with the outer world, Cariboo will give a good account of itself.

THE PLACER MINES

did not succeed as well this season, it being an unusual dry one, especially for hydraulic mining. Still, with all drawbacks the usual amount of gold has been taken out, besides the thousands taken by Chinamen not accounted for. A new camp has been struck to the northeast of Barkerville, some 80 or 90 miles, between Bear Lake and Tete Jeune Cache, where the former empties into the Big Bend of the Fraser, the prospecting party, consisting of R. Buchanan, A. Johnson, G. Isaac, M. McLeod and Wilson. After many difficulties and hardships, crossing the divide between Bear Lake and the Fraser, they came to a small tributary called Goat river. They prospected the bars on this stream and found prospects that would pay from $6 to $7 a day to the hand of the fine order and easily saved by pan or rocker process. They examined several other streams in the same locality, which they supposed to be very fine gold-bearing streams. At this point being about out of supplies they had to retrace their steps. On the opposite side of the Fraser river they observed some fine looking streams. They made a raft and crossed over to the opposite shore to make an examination of those streams. Their opinion is that no finer looking gold bearing streams exist in the Cariboo district. Here they found good looking quartz gravel and slate bed rock. They did not prospect them, as they had to return. These gentlemen give it as their opinion that in all liklihood it might be a good camp, but would not advise anyone to go there until something more definite was found out. The same party intend returning about the latter part of June, with a summer's supply of provisions and tools to test the locality thoroughly. Mr Campbell says to those who are skeptical about our hidden wealth to keep quiet for a short time, and we will try and prove to their satisfaction that Cariboo is still one of the richest quartz and placer districts in the province.

Very young girls, says a society paper, who have this season made their debut in society, are called "debbies." Antiquated old maids are "babbies." And the intermediate ones, who are still youthful by courtesy, but have been in society a season or two, or about as long as is advisable before marrying, are, perhaps, unkindly, called "tarriers," because they tarry unmarried.

On the 3rd Jan., a stranger jumped from the railway suspension bridge at Niagara, on the whirlpool side. The distance is 195. The "launching" was most effective, for nothing but the splash was seen of him as he struck the water. No trace could be found as to whom he was and it is altogether probable never will, as the bodies of suicides from that point are never found.

A serious fire broke out in the basement of the Dundee block, Winnipeg last Friday morning, in the basement offices of Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton's offices, which notwithstanding the prompt and vigorous attacks of the whole fire brigade, did considerable damage. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove, and was shortly followed by an explosion of gas. Probable loss $25,000, partly insured. The chief sufferers are Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Drummond, Moffat Bros., Haggarty & Ross, and Bradstreet.

LORD IDDESLEIGH DEAD

He Dies very Suddenly Yesterday in London

While on a Visit to the Earl of Salisbury.

LONDON, Jan. 12—Lord Iddesleigh, more familiarly known as Sir Stafford Northcotte, is dead. Thus far but meager particulars are known regarding his sudden death. It has been ascertained, however, that he was taken ill suddenly this afternoon, while in conference with Lord Salisbury, and that death ensued shortly after.

He fainted while ascending the stairs of Lord Salisbury's residence, in Downing street, and he was taken into the Prime Minister's room, and almost instantly expired.

Dr. Mortimer Granville, Lord Iddesleigh's physician, has issued a bulletin in relation to his Lordship's death. In it he says: "Lord Iddesleigh for many years past has suffered with cardiary affections, which, while not placing his life in immediate peril, rendered the prospect of its sudden termination only too possible. He died of syncope melancholy.

The body of Iddesleigh lies in Salisbury's room. The Prime Minister arrived shortly after Iddesleigh was taken ill, and while the doctors were trying to rally him. He is greatly affected by the death of his former associate and friend. Manlem, Salisbury's private secretary, says the moment Iddesleigh came inside the ante-room, he sank upon a chair. "I was in the next room. Hearing groans, I went into the ante-room, and lifted him to a sofa. The doctors were in immediate attendance, and remedies were applied, but he never spoke. He died twenty minutes after he was taken ill." His son, Henry Stafford Northcote, was sent for, but not in time to reach his father until ten minutes after all was over. He left later for the family seat, to tell his mother of her husband's death.

San Francisco News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—A Nogales, Arizona, special says: Governor Torries, of Sonora, Mexico, is confined to his room with smallpox, and fears regarding his recovery are entertained. The epidemic has been very general and fatal in Thermozlo and much uneasiness prevails there.

A $10,000 ROBBERY.

The *Chronicle's* Nogales, Arizona, special says: W. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Reardon, owners of the San Augustine mine near Ures, Mexico, is in this city trying to get some track of a number of bars of gold and silver bullion stolen from them while in transit to the mint at Hermozillo. The bullion is valued at ten thousand dollars. The men who had the bullion in charge have been arrested. They claim to have been asleep while the wagon was broken into and the bullion abstracted.

EARTHQUAKE.

The city was rocked from east to west at 4.08 o'clock this morning by an earthquake, which lasted seven seconds. No damage done.

A LOVERS QUARREL.

A mystery still surrounds the sudden disappearance of Tilla Smith who was to have been married to S. C. Henry on Thursday evening. Miss Smith telegraphed from Oakland last evening to her sister that she was all right and would return. It is stated the cause of her disappearance was a misunderstanding with her lover. The statement is also made that the couple are to be married to-day, thus avoiding further notoriety.

Oregon's Handsome Women.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The *Times'* Washington special says: The families of the senators from Oregon fill a prominent place in the fashionable world of the national capital during the present season. The drawing-room receptions of their ladies were the events of last week and inaugurated gaieties in honor of their daughters who are acknowledged belles. It is no disparagement of many Washington belles, who add to the attractions of the social world this year, to say that Miss Mattie Mitchell and Miss Agnes Dolph are most beautiful, accomplished and popular young ladies who are creating such a furore in this gay world. They have just entered their twenties, Miss Mitchell being a trifle older. It is a singular coincidence that the former Portland law firm of Mitchell & Dolph should represent the senatorial firm of the young distant state of Oregon; that Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Dolph should be among the most attractive and popular ladies in the senatorial circle, and that Miss Mattie Mitchell and Miss Agnes Dolph should be among the brightest social jewels of the season.

No More Coolies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—It is understood that negotiations with the Chinese government, to which allusion was made in the President's message, for such a modification of the existing treaty as will entirely prevent the introduction of Chinese coolie labor into this country, have just been brought to a successful termination, and that in a few days an amended treaty covering this point will be submitted to the Senate for ratification by that body.

The Pacific Cable.

Mr. Sandford Fleming, the original promoter of the cable to Australia, states that the company has been thoroughly organized and is now ready to proceed with negotiations to begin the work. The company have applied to the Imperial government for vessels to conduct the soundings and other work from the coast of Australia to the coast of British Columbia, and the matter is now under consideration. Mr. Fleming thinks that there will be no difficulty in getting the Imperial government to either conduct the preliminary soundings or supply the vessels necessary for the work.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are not contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

T. H. Tache, private secretary to the Secretary of State, and nephew of Archbishop Tache, will be married on Tuesday to Mary Louise, daughter of Judge Taschereau, of the Supreme Court. The young lady is highly accomplished, and is a niece of Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec.

DIED.

McWHINNIE.—At Woodstock, Ont., on the 29th inst., Ann Moore, relict of the late John McWhinnie editor of the Sentinel and Island Revenue officer, in the 83rd year of her age.

Deceased was a native of Blair Logie, Stirlingshire Scotland, and a resident for many years of the Township of Ramsay, County, Lanark, Ont. Of a family of large and respectable family she leaves behind her but one daughter to lament her death.

DAWN.

Young day upon his damask divan sits,
And dawn, the brightest artist of the east,
High mounts the carmine bordered clouds and bers
Are the raptures of a soul released
From loathsome prison—Night's cold chains and bands.
How sweet she looks!—queen of the hour of peace,
Holding the morning star between her hands
Above her head, and smiling through its rays!
The earth awakes; incense and song arise;
The flow'rs weep honey in their joy; the grass
Is wet with rapture's tears like as my eyes;
Even the chilly crags warm as we pass.
Shout, World!—soon shall the nymph be overta'en and kissed;
Day laughs and chases her through banks of stubborn mist.

—George W. Kettoman (Axeman Bard.)

THE THREE GOLDEN BALLS.

A Pawnbroker Gives Away Some Secrets of the Trade--Stolen Goods.

The row of overcoats which hung in the window of a pawnshop with the prices placarded upon them in big red letters about the beginning of October has been reduced to two or three garments which the economical purchasers have found undesirable. The proprietor of the place stood at the door this morning rubbing his hands. "Yes, we have done good business this fall in overcoats," said he; "in fact, a good deal of our profits come out of this line of business. On the first warm day in April a number of young men, whom you would open your eyes to see coming into my place, walk in to pawn their outer garments. I accommodate them, and frequently that is the last I see of them. Not more than 25 per cent. of the pawned overcoats are redeemed.

"Then about July I we have another rush. The boys want to raise money for their summer vacation, and the overcoat is the easiest thing to get rid of. I think I might start the proverb: 'Fools pawn overcoats, and wise men buy them.' There are many men who dress much better than their employers. How are you going to tell that that swell who goes along the street swinging his cane and luxuriating in a $50 ulster bought it off me for $12 to $15? It's a great game and the more people who catch onto it the better our trade. About September we begin to put a price on the unredeemed apparel, and we can get almost anything we have a mind to ask, because a man will often come here and buy a $6 overcoat for $10, and think he is getting a big bargain because it is at a pawnshop."

"Don't you have stolen goods palmed off on you?"

"O, we can generally tell what we are getting, and we know what we are about. It is through us that half of the stolen goods are recovered. That was, on the surface, a pathetic little incident that occurred here a few days ago. A little girl came into the store, barefooted and wearing a calico dress which the sharp wind tossed about in a frightful way. 'Won't you please buy papa's overcoat; he's sick and won't need it, and we want the money, she said. I gave her what I could for it. It was quite a nice one, and I threw in a pair of shoes. Will you believe it? That very afternoon an officer brought a man into the store who identified the coat as one which had been stolen from him on the cars. I had been nicely fooled; but that don't happen once in a dog's age."—Rochester Post-Express.

What is Meant by "Pure Milk?"

New pure milk—what does that mean? Here is one gentleman who has always thought that that meant no water above a certain proportion. It means that each producer should have such milk, but it means a great deal more. It means, in the first place, that the cows should be healthy. It means, in the next place, that the cows should breathe fresh air. It means, in the next place, that they should drink pure water, and nothing but pure water. It means, in the next place, that the cows should be kept clean and thoroughly ventilated all the while, and that before milking the stable should be cleaned out and fresh sand brought in and the stable thoroughly aired. It means that the milk should be drawn from the cow as speedily as possible and taken into pure air and strained, and then set into cold water, and the animal heat and animal odor then taken out as quickly as possible. It means even more than that. I think the milk should be aerated—that is, it should be brought to the pure air as soon as possible.—W. Rowell at Farmers' Meeting, Boston.

Native Christians in Africa.

A detailed account of the massacre of native Christians of Uganda, Africa, by the order of King Mwangs, shows that the massacre began in June, and was directly due to the refusal of a Christian lad acting as the king's page, to commit an abominable crime. Many Christians were tortured, mutilated and speared, and thirty-two were burned alive together. The appeals of the missionaries for a cessation of the atrocities were unavailing. The fate of these unfortunates, however, did not serve to frighten candidates for baptism, and within a week after the massacre many natives were baptized at their own desire. Leaflets containing extracts from the Scripture, prayers and hymns, in the Uganda language, are freely bought by the people, although their possession involves danger of punishment.—Frank Leslie's.

Stepping on a Sore Toe.

The agony of having a person tramp on a sore foot is only known to those who have experienced it. I was on an elevator in the German-American block the other day when a man with a corpulent cane limped on. At the next floor another passenger stepped aboard, and the first move he made was to put his foot on the toes of the man with the disabled foot. It must have hurt terribly, for the man grew instantly pale, while a person could see the muscles of the cheeks contract as he gritted his teeth. But he held his temper, and when the finely-dressed, large-footed man said: "Aw, I beg pardon," he replied: "Aw, don't mention it; it's only aw cork leg, y' knaw."—Pioneer Press "Listener."

No Fortunes in the Bank.

The Bank of England is in no way custodian of any real property whatsoever, nor has it any knowledge of any of the property of persons dying intestate, nor of the proceeds of estates in chancery, nor of unclaimed dividends on estates in bankruptcy.—Philadelphia Call.

Degenerated Aristocrats.

London sandwich men are chiefly degenerated aristocrats, one would think from an article in The Standard. "Many a university man," it says, "soldier, physician, lawyer, or priest, has carried a pair of boards past the windows of the club of which he was once an honored member.—Kansas City Times.

England's Bad Bread.

Mrs. Beecher says that the only fault she has to find with England is the bad climate and bad bread, the latter being so hard that it could almost be used for paving material.

Mr. Tilden's Estate.

George Tilden, one of the contestants of the will of Samuel J. Tilden, says that the estate, instead of amounting to $5,000,000, as has been given out, is nearly $15,000,000.

The Wrong Title.

The phrase, "Liberty Enlightening the World," is a mistranslation. What Bartholdi called it in French is "Liberty Lighting the World." The idea was illumination, not instruction. But the false title got out, and it is now impossible to stop it.—Washington Post.

Instruction in Marksmanship.

Hereafter the students at the New Jersey State Scientific school, in addition to the military drill, will receive instruction in marksmanship on a range in the suburbs of New Brunswick.—Chicago Times.

A MAN OVERBOARD.

ENERGY AND EXCITEMENT ON DECK IN A CRISIS.

Falling from a Terrible Height--A Leap to the Rescue--Adjusting the Life Buoy. A Shark in Sight--A Moment of Horror--Saved at Last.

George and I crossed over to the lee side of the deck to see what was the matter, and on looking up we observed Hunter gradually making his way out to the lee yardarm; his head alone was visible to us as we were standing forward, the sail hiding the rest of his body from us. What was he doing? "He is sitting on the foot rope and working his way out to leeward to get hold of that gasket you see flying away to the beward," said George. "He has managed to let it go somehow." "Come in," again roared Mr. Rhoades; "come in; do you hear?" But the lad took no notice of the order, still working his way out to recover the gasket. Finally he saw his seize hold of the thin line, and begin to work his way back with it. Presuming that he was now all right, George and I crossed back to the weather side to resume our walk; but we were scarcely there when a cry from Mr. Rhoades quickly brought us back again to our post of observation. "Hold on, for heaven's sake!" he said. "Here, jump aloft, two hands, on the royal yard, and get hold of that boy. Be quick, for heaven's sake!"

To our intense horror, upon looking up again we beheld the unfortunate lad hanging to the bare end of the thin gasket, hanging in mid air about the height of ninety feet above the deck. Two smart able seamen sprang aloft as fast as they possibly could, one man carrying a stout line with him; but time was precious, every instant of it; the boy could not possibly hold on to that thin line for long. Up at that giddy height, swinging out far to leeward as the ship lurched over, the spectacle that poor Hunter presented was enough to turn one's blood cold. "Get the gig ready for lowering and haul up the mainsail," said Mr. Shaw, who, hearing the excitement, had now come up on deck; "it is quite impossible for the lad to hold on much longer, and those men will not be able to render him any assistance aloft." The two men and Hamilton, who had run up afterward, were now on the topgallant yard and quickly making for the unfortunate boy. The excitement was intense. The captain and all hands were upon deck, some frantically hauling up the big mainsail and others clearing away the gig. I foresaw plainly what would happen—the lad would let go and fall into the water, and the boat would be lowered the moment that the ship was brought to the wind and her headway stopped.

A LEAP TO THE RESCUE.

My mind was made up on the instant. I resolved to enter the water after him, and disencumbering myself of my shoes and coat, I awaited the catastrophe. I had not long to wait, for just as the man with the line had secured one end of it round the topgallant yard and had passed the other round the gasket upon which Hunter was hanging (for the royal yard had been braced up again to enable them to reach it, forming a running bowline to slip over the lad's shoulders, the ship gave a heavy lurch to windward and his body was seen to fall swiftly through the air on its way to the sea. "Down helm!" shouted the captain. I waited to hear no more, but catching up a life buoy which was hanging on the poop rail, I leaped overboard with it in my hand, and was in the water almost as soon as Hunter's body had reached it.

Born and reared up in a watering place, I had very naturally acquired a strong taste for aquatics and freely indulged in boating, fishing and swimming whenever an opportunity was afforded me of doing so. My knowledge now stood me in good stead. The body of Hunter had fallen a considerable distance to leeward of the ship, and I made direct for the spot with the lifebuoy, intending to place it over him as soon as he appeared upon the surface. Some few seconds elapsed before he did so, and when he rose a glance was sufficient to tell me that he was insensible. Without a moment's hesitation I seized him by one of his arms before he again sank and slipped the life buoy over his shoulders, treading water at the same time, and then waited patiently for the arrival of the boat. The ship was a considerable distance off, with her after yards thrown aback, but the boat was approaching rapidly. The water was beautifully clear and I could see down in it for several fathoms.

A SHARK IN SIGHT.

What was my horror when, after congratulating myself that all was well, I chanced to cast my eyes down and beheld that most dreaded of all fish, a shark, slowly swimming upward toward me. Great heavens! what was I to do! I never experienced such a fright before or since as I did when I beheld that hideous monster approaching me. In the water a man is, comparatively speaking, helpless; it is nearly as much as he can do to sustain himself without being obliged to contend with a fish in its natural element. The shark seems to know this as if by instinct, and will attack fiercely if hungry. I at once threw myself upon my back and kicked about in the water frantically, making as much splashing as I could, hoping in this way to frighten the horrible creature away. It did not, however, seem to be much intimidated by all my splashing, but would swim away for a few yards and then return. I felt almost sick with fear, and prayed that the boat would soon come. She was approaching us rapidly, and if I could only hold out for another two or three minutes all would be well, but the exertion of kicking about in the water was beginning to tell upon me.

I began to feel weary and faint. The boat was being propelled rapidly through the water by four powerful oarsmen; but I thought it would never reach us—every second seemed an hour. The horrible fish had apparently grown emboldened at seeing that all my kicking ended in nothing, and was swimming slowly round and round us, getting nearer each time. Oh! those horrible moments of suspense that I endured while waiting for the boat to relieve me. "Help! help!" I shouted, in as loud a voice as I could command; "quick! oh! come quick—a shark, a shark!" I saw the men in the boat ply their oars with renewed vigor—they had heard me, and Mr. Rhodes was urging them along. A feeling of faintness and dizziness came over me; I could no longer hold out. I felt myself sinking down, down, and remembered no more, until upon recovering I found myself in one of the saloon cabins with Mr. Shaw and Hamilton standing over me.

The shark was driven away through one of the boat's crew thrusting the blade of an oar down its throat, which the fish bit right through and decamped.—Life in the Merchant Marine.

Human Legs of Unequal Length.

Careful measurements of seventy human skeletons have shown the lower limbs to be equal in only seven. It appears that a person's legs may differ in length from an eighth of an inch to an inch and five-eighths, without any deformity being recognizable.

Imitation amber has largely taken the place of real amber in the manufacture of pipes.

ANYONE Can earn from two toffies dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only 50c. per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 25c. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address

ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager,
Jan 13-D&W STANSTEAD, P. Q.

Mr. Morley has made overtures to Mr. Chamberlain to concert a platform upon which to unite the Liberals.

If Lord Colin Campbell is refused the application for a new trial for divorce he will appeal to the House of Lords.

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42 inch Cashmeres Black and Colors	40
44 inch French do., do.	65
25 inch Scotch Homespuns Dress Goods in Light and dark Gray	35
36 inch Fine Black Velveteen	60
20 inch Colored do.	75
50 DOZEN	
Size 17x36 Linen Towels	12½
22 Yds., Unbleached Cotton for	1 00
12 Yds., do., do., Heavy	1 00
12 Yds., Canton Flannel	1 00
2 Yds., Wide Unbleached Sheeting	25
2 Yds, Wide White do., do.	35
12 Yds., White Cotton	1 00
9 Yds., do., Fine 36 inches Wide	1 00
15 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose	40
40 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose, Seamless	50
100 PAIRS	
Ladies Coraline Corsets in Gold and Scarlet per Pair	75
50 PAIRS	
Crompton's Coraline Corsets	1 00
75 PAIRS	
The famous Coiled Wire	1 25
A full line of Blankets and Comforters at our usually low prices	
Mens Heavy Wool Undershirts	75
Mens Scarlet do., do.	90
Mens Vicuna Merino	1 15
Mens Lambs Wool $1.25 $1.37	1 50
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TAKE NOTICE

THAT I HEREBY FORBID any person from purchasing land lying near Warwick Station, obtained from me by one NIGLETON, as the said land was obtained by fraud and extortion.

Warwick, Jan. 8, 1886. ROBERT ROBERTSON. jan14 W3t